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GAELIC UNION PUBLICATIONS.

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LAOJÓ OJSÍN

ΔΙΠ

ṪÍR NÁ N-ÓΣ.

(THE LAY OF OISIN  
ON  
THE LAND OF THE YOUNG.)

CAREFULLY REVISED AND EDITED

WITH A

New Literal Translation,

AND

COPIOUS VOCABULARY.

BY MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL

OF THE

Society for the Preservation of the Irish Language.

*Michael Comyn*

DUBLIN:

A. E. CHAMNEY, BOOKSELLER & PUBLISHER,  
4, LOWER ORMOND QUAY.

1880.

*This Work has been named on the Programme of the  
“Commissioners of National Education in Ireland,”  
as a text book for Results’ Fees in the Irish Language.*

## ADVERTISEMENT.

—:O:—

THE GAELIC UNION at present consists of some of the unders and most active members of the Council of the Society for the Preservation of the Irish Language." Its immediate object is to publish at cheap rates, works in the Irish language, original and translated, and to reprint such rare books and portions of them as may be required for the use of schools and colleges. The placing of these works within the reach of the people, and in a form useful and accessible to students, is now the great requirement of the movement for the preservation and cultivation of the Irish Language.

By the labours chiefly of the promoters of the Gaelic Union, the Society for the Preservation of the Irish Language has been established, developed, and matured. They have had a very large part in the preparation of the works issued in the name of that Society, and in all its other undertakings, and have contributed materially to the success of the movement in obtaining for the Gaelic the position it now holds in the schools and colleges of Ireland. Their present undertaking will admit of their efforts being concentrated on the preparation and publication of books and a periodical for the cultivation of Gaelic. As they *mean work*, they hope to be able to show in connection with the present effort the same energy and perseverance as hitherto, and thereby merit the support and co-operation of all Gaels in Ireland, Scotland, and other parts of the globe.

Some works there are, the risk of producing which will be borne by publishers. The present is one of this class, and the editors have no concern with such further than in a literary

There are many other valuable works, the publication of which would materially improve the position of Gaelic Literature, but which in the infancy of the movement, it would be risky, if not ruinous, for individuals to undertake. The members of the Gaelic Union, whilst labouring gratuitously, do not wish to be at heavy loss by their efforts in issuing such works, and as discretion must be exercised in undertaking them, substantial aid will be required to permit their publication at any but prices which would place them beyond the reach of students and the great bulk of the people. More interest could be taken in the study of the language if emulation were fully encouraged. The Gaelic Union, therefore, proposes, if

funds permit to give special prizes to encourage Teachers and Students of the language. Subscriptions and donations for the "Gaelic Publication and Prize Fund" hereby opened, are, therefore, respectfully requested, which may be forwarded to any of the members of the Union, or to the under-named address, and will be duly acknowledged.

No avoidable expense will be incurred, but some fund must be created to prevent heavy loss in publishing Irish books at low prices, and to secure a good circulation of them.

The Gaelic Union has already made arrangements for the publication of the invaluable text of Keating's History of Ireland (*Foras feasa air Eirinn*), in parts. The first part is in the printer's hands. Particulars will be duly announced.

The re-issue (in parts) of the Irish version of the "Imitation of Christ" (*Searc-leanamhain Chriost*), by the late Rev. Daniel O'Sullivan, P.P., carefully revised and edited by a member of the Gaelic Union, has reached its fourth number, and will be proceeded with under the auspices of the Union without further delay.

A new edition of *Mac-ghníomhartha Finn*, suited to the Celtic programme of the Commissioners of Intermediate Education has been put in press.

An Irish phrase-book, suited to the requirements of the National Board's Irish programme, is being prepared.

The first part of a new series of "Lessons in Gaelic" is in press.

The present work, (*Laoidh Oisín air Thír na n-Og*), suited for use in National Schools, has been edited by Mr. David Comyn. The Very Rev. Canon Ulick J. Bourke, P.P., M.R.I.A., Rev. John Nolan, O.D.C., and other founders and members of the "Gaelic Union, and of the Society for the Preservation of the Irish Language," co-operate in the work of revising and editing all the proposed publications; of which several have already been undertaken, and others, by various hands will follow, to which the assistance of all the promoters of this effort will be given.

Communications will be attended to by, and Subscriptions may be made payable to, any of the above-named gentlemen, at their private addresses, or at

THE GAELIC UNION,  
•No. 19, Kildare Street, Dublin.

## PREFACE.

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THE present lay is perhaps the most modern of the great collection of poems and romances, called "Ossianic," composed by various bards, who for centuries have sung the great deeds and strange adventures of Fionn and the Fianna Eireann. Perhaps not one of all these rhapsodies and legends, which form so considerable and interesting a department of Gaelic literature, is, in its present shape, or in any other, the composition of Oisín, son of Fionn. Most of the "Ossianic" poems, however, are cast in the form of a dialogue between that personage and Saint Patrick, in which Oisín relates to the saint the stirring, romantic events, "all which he saw, great part of which he was," and by enlarging upon the supposed degeneracy of later days, magnifies the deeds of those heroes who, to him, seemed almost divine.

The age of any of the compositions forming this Ossianic literature cannot be exactly determined, but portions of it date back to the tenth and eleventh centuries, and some bear traces of even an earlier origin, from the days when the ancient paganism of Erin had not entirely faded from the land; but nearly all, as they have come down to us, through the course of ages, have become more or less changed from their original form, and most likely interpolated. Yet the character of the early legends, the ideas and opinions of the various actors, as shown in these truly dramatic tales and poems, have been preserved and faithfully transmitted from age to age. There is a class of Ossianic poems, which, though the work of modern bards, yet have retained so well the primitive ideas, style, and even phraseology as to be scarcely

distinguishable from the modernised transcripts of ancient writings; and, by being also in the form of dialogue, imitate all the features of the original models: thus continuing the leading idea of the early poets in bringing face to face, as it were, the representatives of the Christian and Pagan systems in Ireland, in the persons of Saint Patrick and Oisín. To attain this end, and yet to avoid the anachronism of making the saint and Oisín contemporaneous, and parties to a dialogue, our bards availed themselves of the legends current in the country, detailing the circumstances and condition of the after life of the ancient heroes; thus making Oisín, in the mysterious manner described in the present poem, sojourn for a lengthened period in the land of perpetual youth and happiness, and bringing him back from thence to be a witness of the ancient state of his country when its pristine manners had become changed and forgotten. This "Lay" is therefore the prologue as it were to all the poems of the "Ossianic" school. Other legends are also current of ancient heroes who had departed to "the Elysian fields," and who were made return to help our poets out of similar difficulties. The Classic writers, Vergil and Lucian for instance, were not so scrupulous as regards bringing together personages who lived in different ages and regions.

The present has a great many of the characteristics of the early Ossianic poems, and is a very faithful reproduction of the style and of the ideas expressed in them, it indeed, its author has not embodied some ancient rhymes, now perhaps lost, except the portions in this work. This poem of "Oisín, in the land of perpetual youth," as to the authorship or date of which we have no record, is, in its present form, considered by some authorities to be the work of Michael Comyn, a poet of the county Clare, and author of several Irish poems and romances, who flourished in the early part of the last century. The legend at any rate is very familiar and popular among the Irish.

speaking people of his native district, many of whom can repeat considerable portions of this favourite poem. It has also been long known in the Highlands of Scotland. It has been several times published and frequently translated into English, both in metre and in prose; but the present is the first attempt made to suit the work to the use of schools, by giving a translation exactly literal rather than elegant, yet at the same time not unreadable, and by annexing a copious vocabulary, as was done in the three lesson books issued by the society, yet of necessity more exhaustive in the present instance. Few notes have been given, but the information which would be contained in notes is embodied in the "vocabulary" under each word requiring explanation. The genitive and plural of nouns, comparative of adjectives, and infinitive of verbs have also been given under each root word, with the addition of any other inflected forms which happened to occur in the text.

The reproduction of the work in this new form had become a necessity and was eagerly looked for by teachers and students.

The admission of the Irish language on the curriculum of the schools of Ireland is a new feature in education, and in the publication in future of works like this poem, the fact of their being suited to schools will have to be taken into account, so that an effort may be made to produce them in a style and with helps similar to those available for students of the Greek and Latin Classics. This has not hitherto been done for the Gaelic, nor did the occasion for it exist, until the language has been at length recognised in schools. Such helps are much more needed for the study of the Gaelic than for the Classics, owing to the neglected state of our language, literature and history, to the little encouragement hitherto extended to these branches of study, so interesting to every Celt, to the absence of effort to popularise these subjects, and owing likewise to the want of a really useful



standard dictionary. The grammar and dictionary have been termed the student's hammer and saw: we have excellent grammars of our language, but a good dictionary is still a desideratum. An attempt has been made to supply to the learner the necessary non-existent aids as far as the present case is concerned.

The verses given in the Appendix to the text, occur in some MS. copies of this poem, and are found in the edition published for the "Ossianic Society." As, however, these stanzas, in some measure, interrupt the dramatic sequence of the narrative, and are, for the most part, inferior in style to the rest of the poem, they have been omitted from the text in the present edition. The omitted verses are given in the Appendix, and numbered so as to show their position, as they may form portion of the extracts selected for examinations. All words contained in them are included in the Vocabulary, and the verses are given in the translation in their usual position.

In order to render this translation readable, yet exactly literal, the words required to bring out clearly in English the meaning of each clause, but the equivalents of which are not found in the Irish text, are given between parenthesis, thus (—), and when, in addition to this, the literal meaning requires still further to be idiomatically explained, a second version of the clause is given in *italic*. Where (in a few instances) a Gaelic word in the text is, owing to the requirements of idiom, superfluous in English, the translation is given in brackets thus [—].

For further information concerning the Ossianic poems and Gaelic Literature in general, the student can read with profit the various publications of the "Ossianic Society," particularly volumes 3, 4 and 5, with the introductions and notes by the editors of the different pieces therein contained; also O'Curry's Lectures on the "MS. Materials of Ancient Irish History" (particularly Lectures VII., VIII., IX., XI., XII., and XIV.), and Blackie's "Language and Literature of the Scottish Highlands."



## ARGUMENT.

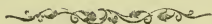


1. The poem opens. Patrick requests Oisín to relate how he has survived the downfall of the Fianna Éireann. 2. Oisín proceeds to comply with the request, but expresses the sad feelings to which the recollection of the fatal day of Gabhra gives rise. 3. The narration begins. 4. Chase near Loch Lein; the arousing of the deer. 6. The sudden apparition of a fair, queenly maiden riding from the west. 7. The Fiann desist from the chase, and are seized with wonder at her beauty. 8. Her appearance is described. 11. Her wondrous steed. 13. She speaks to Fionn. 14. The action of the piece begins; dialogue between Fionn and Niamh; she discloses her name and her love for Oisín—the object of her visit. 23. Oisín describes his feelings: he addresses her. 26. She puts him under bonds which chivalry will not suffer him to refuse. 27. Describes the land to which she invites him; the delights he will find there and the immortality he will enjoy if he consents to depart with her to the land of perpetual youth on the enchanted steed. 36. Oisín consents. 37. They prepare to depart. 39. Oisín's farewell to Fionn, and the Fiann. 40. Fionn's sorrow. 42. Oisín's sadness at the recollection. (Patrick begs him to continue). 46. Oisín and Niamh commence their mysterious journey over the great sea. 47. The wonders they saw. 53. They approach a marvellous fortress to which the daughter of the king of the land of the living has been taken by violence by a great giant. 57. Oisín's grief on her account. 58. He resolves to attack the giant who holds her in bonds. 59. Oisín and Niamh enter the fortress. 60. Description of the lady. 63. She tells her story, and is comforted by Oisín. 68. Approach and description of the giant; he attacks Oisín. 70. The combat—death of the giant. Joy of the captive queen. 73. She heals Oisín's wounds. 76. Oisín and Niamh proceed on their journey. (Patrick makes enquires). 80. Oisín continues his description of the strange travel. 86. They approach the land of perpetual youth. 88. Description

of those who came to meet them. 92. The king—Niamh's father—receives Oisín, and welcomes him to his country. 97. They reach the royal mansion. 99. Oisín is wedded to Niamh. (He is overcome with sorrow at the recital. Patrick induces him to continue his tale). 100. Oisín gives an account of his children in the land of the young, their names, &c. 104. The period he remained there. 105. He asks to be permitted to visit Erin, to see Fionn and the Fiann. 106. His request is granted with great misgiving on the part of Niamh. She warns him of the risk he runs of not being able to return to her, and that he will not find those whom he seeks. 109. He is cautioned not to descend from the back of the enchanted white steed which will carry him to Erin. 115. He takes his departure. 118. Oisín digresses to consider his present condition. (Patrick encourages him to proceed). 122. His arrival in Erin. He finds no trace of Fionn. 123. Meets a large host. 125. Enquires of them concerning Fionn and the Fiann. 126. Is informed that they live only in traditions and books, and that a long time has elapsed since he left Erin. 129. Oisín's great grief. 130. He finds Almuin deserted and in ruins. 131. His surprise and disappointment. His repining. (138. Patrick prevails on him to continue his story). 139. He narrates his search through all the habitations and haunts of the Fiann. 140. Gleann-an-Smoil. The great gathering. 141. They ask his assistance to lift their burden. 145. He reproaches them with weakness, and laments the degeneracy of the times. 147. He lifts the burden in his hand and casts it from him. 148. The golden girth of the magic white steed snaps with the effort, which causes Oisín to come on the ground, and thus breaks the spell. 149. The white steed, affrighted, departs and leaves Oisín a weak, blind, old man. 151. Conclusion.

# LAOJO OJSJN AJR TJR NA N-ÓZ

(Mār d' ajetir rē do Pādriajc Naomēa.)



1. Pādriajc.—A Oirjē uarajl! a mje an nīž!  
Oo b'fearr zhojōm zairze 'r zliat;  
Ajetir dūjnn anoir zan mānž  
Cionnor mānir tar ēir na b-ſianh?
2. Oirjē —Jnneōrad rjē dūje, a Pādriajc nuajō,  
Žid dojlē ljom a luad ōr ajrd,  
Tar ēir an čača Žabna čnuajō,  
Ahh ar' marbad, mo nuar! a z-Oržar aļž
3. La d'a padamar-ne ule an ſianh,  
Fionh fjal 'r ar' mān dūjnn anh,  
Žid zo m-ba dojlē, dūbac ar rzeul,  
Tar ēir ar laočriajō bejē zo fanh!
4. A rejž dūjnn -ne mardjē čeōdāč,  
A n-jmjol-bōrdaib Loča lējn,  
Mār a riab črajjē cūmja ba mllpe blač,  
A'r ceōl žac trāč zo bjnn až ējn.
5. Dūrijēad ljjē an ejlč maol,  
Oo b'fearr lējm, rujē a'r lūč;  
Bj an z-corn 'r ar nžadajn zo lējn  
Žo d.ūt 'na dējž fa lan-rjūbal.

6. Njor b' fada zo b-facaman a n jan.  
 An marcad dian az teact cúgairn!  
 An macaom mna do b' aille dreač  
 Aji cael-eac ban ba mje lút.
7. Do rpadaman uile de'n t-rei'z,  
 Aji amarc deilbe na mjoz-mha;  
 Do zab ionzartar Fionn 'r an Fianh.  
 Nač b-facadar mjam bean com breaz!
8. Bji conoin mjozda aji a ceann,  
 Azur briat donn de'n t-rjoda daer;  
 Buailte le neultab deamz-oir,  
 Az folac a bjoz rjor zo fear.
9. Bji fairne oir aji crocad rjor,  
 Ar zac dual bu de d'a dloiz mar oir;  
 A porza zorma, glana zan rmuid  
 Mhar braon dructa aji bairi an feoir.
10. Ba deirze a zruaid 'na an ror,  
 'S ba žile a rnod 'na eala aji tuih;  
 Ba millre blar a balram for,  
 'Na mjl a be'deas pola tre deamz-fion.
11. Bji briat fairrinz, fada, mēid,  
 Az folac an rēid-eic ban;  
 Djalaid žreanta de deamz-oir.  
 Azur rriah beal-oir 'na dear-lain
12. Bji ceirne cruidte cumta paor,  
 De'n oir buide ba žlaine ržail,  
 Flearz airmid a ž-cúl a činn.  
 'S nj rajb 'ran t-raožal eac do b' fēer!

13. Do éainiḡ rí do laḡairi ḡionn  
 Do labairi go caoin chearta a b-ruaim;  
 Aḡur a dúbairt rí, “A níḡ na b-ḡlann,  
 Ir faḡa, cian aoiir mo éuairt.”
14. ḡionn.—“Cia tú féin, a nioḡan óḡ,  
 Ir fearr clód, nairt ‘r ḡnaob  
 A éirir dúinn faḡ dolḡḡeol,  
 T’airm féin a’r do éir,”
15. Níat.—“Níam Cionn Óir, ir é m’airm,  
 A ḡionn ḡarda na móir-ílóíḡ;  
 Tar mnaib an domain, fuairt ear ḡairm.  
 Ir mé inḡean cáilce Ríḡ na n-óḡ.”
16. ḡionn.—“Aéirir dúinn, a nioḡan tair,  
 Cread faḡ do teaḡt tar leair a ḡ-céin;  
 An é do céile d’ inḡíḡ uairt,  
 No cad é an bairtírt a tá ort féin?”
17. Níam.—“Ní h é mo céile d’ inḡíḡ uairt,  
 ‘S fōr nōir luadad mé le h-aen fearr  
 A níḡ na ḡéinne ir aoiroe cáil,  
 Aḡt fearr a’r ḡrád do tuḡar dod’ mae!”
18. ḡionn.—“Cia aca dom’ élainn, a inḡean blaíḡ,  
 ‘Na d-tuḡair ḡrád, no fōr ḡean,  
 Na ceil oirinn aoiir faḡ,  
 A’r aéirir dúinn do éar, a bean!”
19. Níam.—“Inneórad féin rin duit, a ḡionn,  
 Dod’ mae ḡuinn, airm-éruaíḡ;  
 Oirín meannmhaḡ na d-tréan-lam,  
 An lacé a táim aheir do luad.”

20. Fionn.—“Cread an fá a d-tuḡaíḡ ḡnaḡ  
 A inḡean aluinn an fúilt néiḡ,  
 Dom' mac réin reácar cáe,  
 'S a liaét flaiḡ and fá 'n nḡnéin?”
21. Niam.—“Ní ḡan adbar a níḡ na b-Fíann,  
 Do éanḡar a ḡ-clan fá n-a déin,  
 Aét tuararḡbail d'fáḡaíl ain a ḡairḡe,  
 Feabar a fearrann aḡur a m'éin'.
22. “Jr iomḡa mac níḡ aḡur and-flaiḡ.  
 Do éuḡ dam ḡean aḡur ríon-ḡnaḡ,  
 Níon aonḡuḡear niam d' aen fear  
 ḡo d-tuḡar fearc d' Oirín aḡ!”
23. Oirín.—“Dar an laim rin ort, a Pádraic!  
 ḡíḡ nár nárneac liom mar rḡeul,  
 Ní naib aen bail díom nac naib a nḡnaḡ,  
 Le inḡean aluinn an fúilt néiḡ.
24. “Do ruḡar ain a laim am' dóid,  
 A'r dúbriar do ḡlór zuḡ-bínn:  
 “Fíon-caoín fáilte nómáḡ,  
 A nḡḡan óḡ do'n tír.
25. “Jr tú ir ḡile, 'r ir fínnhe, blaḡ,  
 Jr tú do b' fearr liom mar inḡaoi;  
 Jr tú mo nḡḡa tar inḡaib an domáin,  
 A réalḡaín mḡḡamáil ir deirre ḡhaoi”
26. Niam.—“ḡeara nac fulanḡaíḡ fíon-laofé  
 A Oirín féil, cuirim ad' éómáin,  
 Teacḡ liom réin anoir ain m' eac,  
 ḡo nḡeam tar air ḡo Tír na n-óḡ.

27. “Sī an tīn īr doibne le fāḡail,  
 Jī mō cail anoir fā'n nḡrēin;  
 Cnainn aḡ cnomaḡ le toraḡ 'r blaḡ,  
 A'r duilleaban aḡ fār aīr bairraib zeuḡ.
28. “Jī fāirrinḡ innte mīl a'r fion,  
 'S ḡaḡ uile nḡd d'a b-feaca rūl,  
 Nī maḡaḡ caḡḡeain oīr led' maḡ,  
 Bar no meaḡ nī feicfīd tū.
29. “Do ḡeabairi flead, imirḡ 'r ḡl,  
 Do ḡeabairi ceḡl binn aīr ḡeād;  
 Do ḡeabairi aīrḡiōd aḡur ḡr,  
 Do ḡeabairi fōr iomaḡ fēad.
30. “Do ḡeabairi cēad cloḡdeain ḡan ḡḡ,  
 ḡeabairi cēad bīat rīḡl de fīoda daor;  
 ḡeabairi cēad eaḡ īr mīre a nḡleḡ,  
 A'r ḡeabairi cēad leḡ de cōnaib zeur'.
31. “Do ḡeabairi mīonn-nīḡḡḡa Rīḡ n a n-ḡḡ  
 Naḡ d-tuḡ maīn fōr do neaḡ fā'n nḡrēin,  
 Do ḡeannfār ḡion duir d' oīḡce 'r lḡ,  
 A ḡ-caḡ, a nḡleḡ 'r a nḡanb-ḡlīaḡ.
32. “Do ḡeabairi lūneac cūmḡaīḡ, cōīr,  
 A'r cloḡdeain cīnn-ḡīr īr clīrde bēim;  
 Na'r ḡeapnaīḡ neaḡ maīn uaīd beḡ,  
 Noḡ cōnnaīre fōr an t-aīr zeur.
33. “Do ḡeabairi cēad ēīde 'r lēīne rīḡl,  
 ḡeabairi cēad bḡ, 'r fōr cēad laḡḡ,  
 ḡeabairi cēad caḡīa ḡo n-a lomnaib ḡīr,  
 ḡeabairi cēad feḡd naḡ b-fūl 'ran t-raḡḡal.

34. “Do ghabaigh céad maighdean meadhnaí, ó,  
 Scollreac, lonnraí, maí an ngréig;  
 Is fearaí deilb, cruth aghur ríod,  
 ’S is binnne beul ’na ceól na n-éan.
35. “Do ghabaigh céad laoi ó tréighe a ngleo,  
 Is clirde fós a g-clearaib lúc,  
 Airméa, éidte, ór do cónaigh  
 A d-Tíu na n-ós ma éiligh lóm.”
36. Oirín.—“Díulcaí agh bíd níl léanraí uaim,  
 A njoígha t-ruaire na g-cuaca n-óir;  
 Is tú mo roígha tar mnaib an domhaigh,  
 A’ r naíam le fonn go Tíu na n-ós.”
37. Agh muih an eic, cuadmaí aiaon,  
 Agh mo beula do fuid an óig;  
 A dubaigh, “A Oirín, fanam go méid,  
 Go mbeam beul na maíra móir.”
38. Agh ríu d’éiligh an t-eac agh lúc,  
 Agh tréat mbeamaí go cúlmaí na tréat;  
 Do éiríe é féin agh ríu cum ríubail,  
 ’S do léig tré ghuí ar ór agh.
39. Agh tréat cónaíne Fionn ’r an Fhianh,  
 Agh t-eac go dian ’raí t-ríubail;  
 Agh tabaigh aghaíde agh an d-tréan-muigh  
 Do léigeadar tré gáiríe agh ’r cúmaíó!
40. Fionn.—“A Oirín” agh Fionn, go meilb, tréig,  
 “Agh cúma féin tú agh im-eací uaim;  
 ’S gan ríu agham agh do t-eací,  
 Cúlmaí tar agh faoi laí-buaíó!”



41. Oírfir.—D' airtiríḡ a deilb aḡur a rḡéim,  
 'S do 'írl fíara dēor anuar;  
 ḡur íliuc a bíoimh, a'r a ḡeal-ḡhó,  
 'S dúbairt “Wo leun éú, a Oírfir uaim!”
42. A Phádriais, ba dúbac an rḡeul,  
 Aí rḡaraimuim ne céisle an rúd;  
 Szaraimuim an aḡar ne n-a m̃ac f̃éim,  
 Jr dúbac, laḡ, faon beir d'a luad!
43. Do pōḡar-ra m' aḡair zo caoim, caom,  
 'S an comann ceudha fuairhear uaid;  
 D' f̃aḡar rlan uile aḡ an b-F̃éimh,  
 'S do írl na dēora 'huar lem' ḡruaid!
44. Jr íomda lá aoibimh, bíor-ra 'r F̃íomh,  
 'S an F̃híann 'nar ḡ-cíomh faoi lan-m̃éim;  
 Aḡ imirir f̃ic̃éille aḡur aḡ ól,  
 'S aḡ clor ceoil, an buidean ba éiréan.
45. Aḡ realḡairneac̃t a nḡleannḡaib m̃ín',  
 'S ar nḡadaim b̃éil-bimh aḡuimh an;  
 Sealad eile dúimh a nḡarib-ḡl̃ac̃,  
 Aḡ trearḡairt laoc̃ zo lan-teann.
46. Do éuḡamar ar ḡ-cúl do'h t̃ím,  
 'S ar n-aḡaid zo d̃íneac̃, ḡlan, rlar;  
 Do éraíḡ an m̃ín-muim nōm̃aimh,  
 'S do líon 'na bíoimhḡib íomh ar n-d̃iaíḡ
47. Do éoneamar ionḡantuir 'nar f̃iúbal,  
 Caḡriaca, cúim̃teana aḡur caisleáim,  
 Píolaḡt̃ide f̃íomh-aolta, aḡur dúimh,  
 ḡílanáim líonḡriaca aḡur pálaír.

48. Do ñoncamañ fōr ðe n-añ d-taoib,  
 Eilic ñaol aji lēim lūt;  
 Ūr zaðan cluar-ðearz, ban,  
 Ūz tačfann zo ðana 'r an t-rijúbal.
49. Do ñoncamañ fōr zan zō,  
 Ūñfēr ðz aji rtēad-eac donn,  
 Ūball ðji 'na ðear-lāñ,  
 'S i az imēacēt aji bāññ na d-tonn.
50. Do ñoncamañ 'na ðeōiž  
 Ūaracā ðz aji rtēad ban;  
 Faol briat corcun ðearz rijōl,  
 'S cloiðeañ cijn-ðji 'na ðear-lāññ.
51. “ Cia h-iað an ðīr ūð, do cīðim,  
 Ū ñjožan cāoññ, jññir ðam fač;  
 Ūñ beañ ūð jr aīñe zñaol,  
 Ūr marcac rijom an eīc bāññ?”
52. Njāñ.—“ Nā cunñ ruiñ 'na b-fercēð tū,  
 Ū Ojrij ūñāil, 'na b-facaiñ fōr,  
 Nj b-fuñ jññta uīle acēt ðeññ-ñjð  
 Zo rijēam zo Tjñ Rij na n-ðz.”
53. Ojrijñ,—Do ñoncamañ uajññ a z-clañ,  
 Palar zññaññañ, uēt-blāic;  
 Buð ðñeāžča ðeīb āzūr zñē,  
 Ū'a ñaīb 'rañ t-raožal le fažāil.
54. “ Cia an ðūñ ñjožða, ñō-ðñeāž,  
 Ūzūr fōr jr aīñe Ū'a b-facaið rúil;  
 'Na b-fuñmīð āz tññall 'na ðāil,  
 No cia jr āñð-fīaīc aññ rūd?”

55. Níam.—“Jugéan níʒ Tíne na m-beó.  
 Jr baínníóʒan fór aʒh” an dúh;  
 Tuʒ Fomhoi buílleac Fhuime-lóʒac,  
 Leir le fólíuuearic zeuʒ ’r lúč.
56. “Zeapa cúir rí aʒi an d-tréan,  
 ʒan beán do deanað ði ʒo briač;  
 ʒo b-faʒað rí cupað ho fíori-laoč  
 Do fearfað ʒliač leir laim aʒi laim.”
57. Oírín.—“Beir buaʒð aʒur beannačt, a Níam  
 cínn-ðir,  
 Ní cular de ceol miam jr fearir:  
 ’Na caoir-ʒuč bínn do mílir-beoil,  
 ’S jr móir an bíón linn bean d’a cail.
58. “Teideam ahoir d’a fíor do’h dúh,  
 A’r b’féidiri ʒur dúinn a tá ré ’h-dan  
 Aʒ tréan-laoč úd do cúitrim liom,  
 A ʒ-clearaʒb lúča, mar ba ʒnač.”
59. Do cuaðmar aʒh rin do’h dúh,  
 A’r táiriʒ cúʒaʒh an níóʒan óʒ;  
 Do b’ionann dealnað ði ’r do’h ʒnéin,  
 A’r do cúir rí céad fáilce ríóh-aiʒh.
60. Bí culaʒð de ríoda buíðe,  
 Aʒi an níóʒaʒh do b’aíne ríóð;  
 A chear cailce mar ala aʒi tuinn,  
 ’S a dá ʒruaʒð bí aʒi ðač an ríóir.
61. Aʒi ðač an óir do bí a folc,  
 A’r a ʒorim-norʒa ʒlana ʒan ceó;  
 A béilín meala aʒi ðač na ʒ-caoir,  
 ’S a mala cáol ba ʒreanra clóð.

62. Do řujðeamari anñ řiñ řjor,  
 řač ñ-aon dñññ ařñ čačao'ñ ðññ;  
 Do leařað čúřajññ mðñññ bñđ,  
 A'ř cuřññ dñřžē bñ ĺññta beoññ.
63. Añ tñac čajčeamari añ řajč bñđ,  
 A'řjomad řjññta mñłř ðñł,  
 Do labajñ añ ñjēřañ ðř, čaoññ,  
 Įř ead dubajññ řj “Ėjřt ĺññ řo řðł.”
64. D'ñññř dññññ řjor a'ř řac a řžē ł',  
 'S do řjł ña deðña le ñ-a řñuařđ,  
 A dubajññ ña'ñ b'řłllead ðj d'a tññ řēññ,  
 'S añ řačac tñēañ do bejč řo buañ.
65. Ojřñ.—“ Bñ' ad' čorđ, a ñjōřañ ðř,  
 řřujññ deð' bñðñ, a'ř ña bñ čaojđ;  
 A'ř do bejñññ dñññ mo ĺañ,  
 Añ řačac ařñ řo d-tujčřjđ ĺññ!”
66. Řjōřañ.—“ ĺj b-řujł ĺaoč aňojř le řařajł,  
 Ča čñēññē čajł řaoj'ñ ñřñēññ,  
 Do bēañřað čðñññac ĺañ ařñ ĺajññ,  
 D' řačac dāññ ña ř-čñuařđ-bēññ.”
67. Ojřñ.—“ Įñññřññ dñññ, a ñjōřañ čaoññ,  
 Ñac řžacññari ĺñññ a čēacč am' đajł,  
 Añññ d-tujčřjđ ĺñññ, de bñřřž mo řžēařž,  
 řo d-tujčřēad řēññ ařñ do řžac.”
68. ĺjor b'řada řo b-řacamari ařž tēacč,  
 Añ řačac tñēañ ba ñjð řñaññ,  
 Beaññ ařñ de čñojčñjđ řjāđ,  
 A'ř ĺujñř-řēañřajđ ĺañññññ ĺññññ a ĺajññ.

69. N'or be nnuiz 'r n'or únluiz dúinn,  
 Alé d' féic a n'núir na h-óy-mhá,  
 D'fuaḡair caé aḡur cō.ḡiac tréan,  
 A' cūadair féin ionn a cōmḡail.
70. A'ir fead trī n-oíðce aḡur trī lá,  
 Do bámar 'ran nḡmárḡar teann,  
 ḡíḡ zo m-ba tréan é an faéac aḡḡ,  
 Do baḡnear de ḡan rḡár a céann!
71. An tréac cōnḡairc an dīar ban óy,  
 An faéac mōir zo faon air lár;  
 Do léḡeadair trī ḡairca ḡuinn,  
 Le mōir-maoídeam aḡur lúḡḡair!
72. Do cūadmar an rīn do'ḡ dún,  
 'S do b'ior-ra brúḡce, laḡ, faon;  
 Aḡ rīlead fola zo lán-úr,  
 Aḡ teacé zo dlúé ar mo c'réacé'!
73. Do cāirḡ mḡean nḡḡ na m-beo,  
 Zo f'ior aḡ fōirḡcīn orim féin;  
 Do cūir íce 'r balram am' c'nead',  
 'S do b'ior féin rlan 'ḡa déḡḡ.
74. Do cāḡeamair ar b-prioinn zo rúbac  
 A'ir ba mēadmaé dúinn an rīn d'a éir;  
 Do cōirḡead fúinn aḡḡr an dún,  
 Leapḡaca clú,ḡ de clúm ḡa n-éan,
75. Do cūrneamair-ne an fear mōir,  
 A b-feart fō-ḡomīn, faḡirḡnḡ, mēíḡ,  
 Do cōḡbar a līa ór a leacé,  
 A'ir rḡmḡobar a aḡm a n-oḡam-c'raob'!

76. Զիր յա մարս, արս ամարս Լաօ,  
 Գո ծնրիջեամար ար ար նեալ,  
 “Եր մլտիծ ծնրի” ար յոջեան ան յիջ,  
 “Երիալ չան բճի՛ծ ծ’ար ծ-տիւ բէրի.”
77. Գո չլեարամար օրրալիւ չան բեաճ,  
 ‘Տ ծո չաճամար ար չ-բեաճ յիւ ան ծիջ,  
 Բսծ ծնեա՛ծ ծնրիծնա՛ծ բիւի ‘նա ծլալ՛,  
 ‘Տ յօր չալիւ ծո’ն չնլան-բեան յօր ար յ-ծեօլ՛!
78. Ոյ բլօր ծան բէրի ա Բաճրալս բէրի,  
 Ըաճ ծո չարա ծո’ն յիօջալի ծիջ;  
 Օ’ն Լա բճարամար-իւ անաօն Լի,  
 Ոո ար բլլ բի բէրի չօ Երի յա մ-բեօ.
79. Գո շոջամար ար չ-սլ ծո’ն ծնր,  
 Զ’ր ար բեաճ բնրիւ բաօլ Լան-բէրի;  
 ‘Տ չօ մ-Բա Լալիւ Լիւր ան բա՛ծ Բան,  
 ‘Ոա չաօ՛ Զիարտա ար ծնրիւ բլէլի.
80. Ոյօր Բ-բաճա չնր ծօրիւլ չան բբէրի,  
 Զ’ր չնր շիւլ չաօ՛ ան չա՛ծ Բիւծ;  
 Գո Լար ան իծր-իւրի չօ շրեան,  
 ‘Տի յի բալի ամարս շրեիւ Լե բաջալ !
81. Տեալ ծնրիւ աջ ամարս յա նեւ  
 ‘Տ ար յա նեւտալի Բի բաօլ բմիւծ;  
 Գ’րիլ չան շ-անբաճ աջնր ան չաօ՛  
 Զ’ր ծօ իօլլիլ չօ Բօեբնր ծր ար չ-ժօն.
82. Գո շոնամար յա յ-ար ծ-տալի  
 Երի բօ-տալիւ բաօլ Լան-Բա՛ծ  
 Զ’ր մաջա մալբա՛ճ, բէլիւ, միւ,  
 Զ’ր ծնր յիօջա Բա բօ-Բալա՛.

83. Ní maib̃ dač d'a b-ƛeacaib̃ rúil,  
De žorñ úr, d' uaičhe 'r ban,  
De čorñur, deap̃z a'r de buide,  
Nač maib̃ 'ran r̃jož-b̃ruž taĩm do r̃ač.
84. Do b̃ĩ aĩr̃ aĩ d-taob̃ eĩle de'n dún,  
Žr̃añaĩr̃ loñr̃nač̃a azur p̃alaĩr;  
Deanta uile de čločaĩb̃ buada,  
Le laĩmaib̃ ruad̃ azur r̃aor̃-č̃eap̃d.
85. Ñjor̃ b-ƛada žo b-ƛacamaĩr̃ čúžaĩr̃ñ,  
Žz̃ tr̃iall̃ ō'ñ n-dúñ joññ aĩ ž-cōm̃daĩl,  
Tr̃ĩ caožad̃ laoc̃ do b' ƛeap̃r̃ lúč̃,  
Sž̃eĩr̃ñ, clú, azur̃ do b'aoĩr̃de caĩl.
86. Oĩr̃ĩñ.—“ Čĩa aĩ tr̃ĩr̃ aluĩr̃ñ ĩ rúd̃,  
Ž̃ m̃žeañ č̃uĩr̃ ña d-tr̃jopal̃ ōĩr̃,  
Jr̃ b̃reāž̃č̃a d̃reac̃ d'a b-ƛeacaib̃ rúil,  
No 'ñ ĩ rúd̃ Tr̃ĩr̃ ña n-ōž̃.”
87. Ñiam̃.—“ Jr̃ ĩ žo deĩr̃ĩñ, a Oĩr̃ĩñ ƛ̃eĩl̃,  
Ñjor̃ joñr̃eap̃r̃ b̃reāž̃ duĩr̃ d'a taob̃,  
Ñĩl̃ ñĩd̃ d'ar̃' ž̃eallar̃-ra duĩr̃ ƛ̃eĩr̃,  
Nač b-ƛuĩl̃ r̃oĩll̃eĩr̃ až̃ad̃ do r̃jor̃.”
88. Oĩr̃ĩñ.—Do č̃aĩr̃ĩž̃ čúžaĩr̃ñ 'ña deoĩž̃,  
Č̃eād̃ beañ ōž̃ do b'aille r̃ž̃eĩr̃ñ;  
ƛ̃aor̃ b̃r̃ataib̃ r̃joda l̃joñta d'ōr̃,  
Žz̃ ƛ̃aĩl̃t̃už̃ad̃ r̃ōm̃aĩr̃ñ d'a d-tr̃ĩr̃ ƛ̃eĩr̃.
89. Do č̃oñcam̃ar̃ ar̃ĩr̃ až̃ teac̃č̃t̃,  
Buideañ de ž̃l̃eĩr̃e, ž̃lañ r̃luāž̃;  
Žzur̃ r̃ĩž̃ ōĩr̃deap̃r̃, cúmač̃č̃ac̃, tr̃ēañ,  
Do b'ƛeap̃r̃ r̃ž̃eĩr̃ñ, deĩlb̃ a'r̃ r̃nuad̃.

90. Bî lêine bujde de řjoda řnôl,  
 Ažur niam-bnat ôrda ôr a cionn;  
 Bî corônn drijcleannaç de'n ôr,  
 So rollreaç, lonnnaç ari a çeanh.
91. Do çoncamari ađ teaçt 'na ðeoriđ,  
 An baihniođan ôđ do b' arinde çal;  
 A'r caođad bruihneall, mliř, côri,  
 Do b' aille clôđ ionn a cônðal.
92. Ađ teaçt dôib uile ari don ball,  
 Do labairi zo ceannra Rîđ na n-ôđ;  
 Ažur a dubairt "Jr ê reo Oirřin mac řinn,  
 Çeile caon Niam çionn ôri."
93. Do ruđ řê oim an řin ari laiñ,  
 Ažur a dubairt a đ-cô h-and do'n t-ř'ôđ;  
 Rîđ.—"A Oirřin çalma, a mje an řiđ,  
 Çeado mje řalce řômat.
94. "An řin ro ionn ari' çanđair řein,  
 Nj çeirfead řgeula on řan đô;  
 Jr řada, buan ê do řaođal,  
 A'r beid tú řein çoiðçe ôđ.
95. "Nj'l aoiðhear d'ari' řmuairiđ çnoiðe,  
 Naç b-řuil řan řin reo řad' çômaiñ,  
 A Oirřin, çneid uaim zo řior,  
 řur mire řiđ řine na n-ôđ,
96. "Ađ ro an baihniođan çaoñ,  
 A'r m' iñđean řein Niam çionn ôri;  
 Do çuaiđ çari mñn-muir řad' ðein,  
 Çum beid mari çeile ari zo deô."



97. Oirín.— Do gabar bu deacár leir an rí  
 A' r d'úmlaigear do'n niožain cōir  
 Níor rtadaid an rín zo h-éarzuide linn,  
 Zo nanžamar n. ožbrúž Ríž na n-ōž.
98. Do táinig uairle na caēraē caoim',  
 Idir fear ažu r mhaol ionn an ž-cōmāil;  
 B' flead a' r fearda an do ríor,  
 A n fear deic n-oideē a' r deic la,
99. Do pōraē mē nē Niam cinn óir,  
 A Pādriac ó'n Rōir na m-bacul m-ban,  
 Sin mar cuadar zo Tír na n-ōž,  
 Žiō doilb brōnaē lom-ra trāct.
100. Do b' ažam nē Niam cinn óir,  
 De cōir buō nō-maict žhaoi a' r ržéim;  
 Do b' fear deilb, cruē ažu ríōd,  
 D'iar m'ac óž ažu r ižean cōim.
101. B' až Niam fá n-a ž-cōmāil,  
 Tír na n-ōž, na m-beō, 'r na m-buaō;  
 Flearž a' r corōin de'n ríž-ōir,  
 A' r iomad reod naē nžnīdim do luaō.
102. Žuž Niam air mo d'iar m'ac,  
 Airm m' acar a' r mo deilž-mic;  
 Fionn óirdearic, ceann na fluaž,  
 'S an t-Oržar óir air nuaō.
103. Žužar féin dom' cōim-nžin.  
 Re h-aonta Niam an óir-cinn;  
 De buaō a maire 'ra žnē-žean,  
 A n t-airm ríor, Plúr-na-m-ban.



111. “Jr doiliz liom, a Oirín zúinn,  
Tú dul go h-Éirinn glair go deoiz;  
Ní'l rí anoir amail do bí;  
'S ní feicefir coisde Fíonn na ríoz.
112. “Ní'l anoir a n-Éirinn uile,  
Aét acair onn a'r rluaižte Naom;  
A Oirín zúinn reo mo ríoz  
Ní carrair coisde go Tíu na n-oz.”
113. Oirín.—D' feucar ruar 'na znúir le truaž,  
'S do rí óm' morza' dóirte deoir;  
A Padraic buđ trúaž leat i,  
Až neubađ foile an éinn óir.
114. Do éuir rí mé faoi žeara' cruaidhe,  
Dul a'r teac̃t zan buairt me bān,  
A'r dubairt liom do buaid a m-briže.  
O'a m-briřřinn iad nać ž-carrainn plan.
115. Do žeallar di žac níd zan briēaz,  
Žo ž-cóimljonrainn řeín a n-dubairt rí liom;  
Do éuadar air muin an eic̃ bān,  
A'r d' řažbar řlan až lućt an dúin.
116. Do ríozar-ra mo céile éaoin,  
'S ba dúbać řinn až řžarađ lēi;  
Žho điar mac a'r m' iužean oz,  
Do bí faoi brión až řilead̃ deoir!
117. Do žléarar oim cum řiúbail,  
'S do éužar mo cúl do Tíu na n-oz;  
Do nřć an t-eac̃ žo h-euržuidhe řúm.  
Žhar do řinne liom a'r le Nían éinn óir.

118.    Hī h-aīcīr-tear an rzeul zo beaēt,  
           Alīr žač nīd d' ar' čeažmāiž līom fēin;  
           Nō zo d-tāiņiž mē aīr tar n-air,  
           Žo h-ēiīn nī žlār na n-iomad rēad.
119.    A pādīaīc na n-onīd ažuīr na naomī,  
           Nīon īnīīreār brēaž dūīc īām fōīr;  
           Sīn ažad-ra fač mo ržēīl,  
           'S mar d' fāžbār fēīn Tīīr na n-ōž.
120.    Da m-beīdīnī-re fēīn, a pādīaīc,  
           Alīaīl do bīor-ra an lā ūd fēīn,  
           Do čuīīfīnī do člēīr zo lēīr čum bā-r,  
           A'r ceanī aīr bīažād nī beīdeas am' dēiž!
121.    Da b-fāžaiīnī-re flūīre de'n aīan,  
           Mār žēībīnī žač tīač ō fīonī;  
           Do žūīdīīnī čum nīž na nžīār  
           Tū beīč zo plāī ōīr a čīonī.
122.    Alīr d-teačt dam fēīn anī rīn a d-tīīr  
           D' fēuēār čuīīnī anī žač uīle āīīd;  
           Do īmuaīīneār anī rīn zo fīor,  
           Nač īaīb tuaīīrīž fīīn ažam le fāžāīl,
123.    Nīon b'fāda dam ažuīr nīon čīan,  
           Žo b-feacaīd a n-īar až teačt fām' dēīn;  
           Mārčīluaž mōīr īdīr fēarīaīb ažuīr mīā',  
           'S do čānžadar am' lāčāīr fēīn.
124.    Do beānīuīžēadar dam zo caoīn, fēīm,  
           A'r do žab īonžanītar žač n-aon dīōb;  
           Alīr fāīcīīn mēīd mo fēarīan fēīn,  
           Mō deālba, mo žūē ažuīr mo žīaoī.

125. O' fíarfuizgear féin ann ríh díob rúd,  
 An g-cualadar Fíonn do beic beó ;  
 No ar' máin aon eile de'n Féinn,  
 No chead é an léin do bain dóib'?
126. Sluaḡ.—“ Do cualamar-ne tráct aín Fíonn,  
 Ain neart, aín lúe, aḡur aín tréin' ;  
 Naé naib niam a fannail rúd,  
 A b-peapraín, a g-clú, aḡur a méin.
127. “ Jr ionda leabar rḡríobda ríor,  
 Aḡ eizríb binn', mltre Saodal ;  
 Naé léin linn aicéur duit go ríor,  
 Ain éactaib Fíonn aḡur aín an b-Féinn.
128. “ Do cualamar go naib aḡ Fíonn,  
 Maé bué lonnnaé rḡéim a' clód,  
 Go d-táinḡ díḡ-bean faoi n-a déin,  
 A' r go n-deaéaib léi go Cíin na n-óḡ.”
129. Oirín.—“Nuain éualar féin an cómpaé úr,  
 Na'n máin Fíonn no neac de'n Féinn,  
 Do ḡlacar tuipre a' mór-cúma,  
 'S ba lan-dúbaé mé ionn a n-déiḡ!
130. Níon rtadar-ra ann ríh de'n néin  
 Go luaé eurfuide, ḡan aon moil ;  
 Go d-tuḡar m' aḡaib go ḡlan méib,  
 Ain Almaín éactaíḡ, leactaín La ḡean.
131. Ba mór é m' ionḡantur ann rúd,  
 Naé b-peacar cúipre Fíonn na flóḡ,  
 Ní naib 'na h-ionad ann go ríor,  
 Aét fíadaile, fíed aḡur neanncóḡ!

132. Uē a Pādriajc! a'r uē mo ruar!  
 Ba doilb an cōairc aḡam-ra ē,  
 ʒan tuarirʒ ʒinn no na b ʒianh,  
 D' fāʒ faoi pēin mē le mo pē!
133. Pādriajc.—A Oirjīn! rʒuiri anoir ded' bīōn,  
 Sil do deona ari Dhja na n-ʒnār,  
 Ta ʒionn 'ran ʒianh clajc ʒo leōr,  
 A'r nīl a b-foirirēin rūd ʒo bīaē.
134. Oirjīn.—Ba mōri an tīuaʒ rin, a Pādriajc,  
 ʒionn ʒo bīaē do beic a b-pēin;  
 No cīead ē an tōir do ruʒ ari buaiḡ,  
 A'r an hācē laoc cīuaiḡ do cūit leir fēin?
135. Pādriajc.—Ir ē Dja do ruʒ buaiḡ ari ʒionn,  
 A'r nī neart nāmāḡ no tīēan-lam,  
 Aʒur ari an b-ʒeinn uile mar ē,  
 A n-īfīeann daor d'a rjor-cīaḡ.
136. Oirjīn.—A Pādriajc, rdiuirj ʒ mē 'ran aic,  
 'Na b-ful ʒionn ari lam aʒur an ʒianh,  
 'S nī b-ful īfīeann no flajcēar ann,  
 Do cūirīead fā cēannīrmaēc iad.
137. Ma'r ann a ta Orʒari mo māc fēin,  
 An laoc ba tīēine a d-tīom-ʒlēō:  
 Njor cumāḡ a n-īfīeann no a b-flajcēar Dē,  
 Buiḡean dā mēud nāc d-tīearʒarōʒāḡ—
138. Pādriajc.—Lēiʒmīḡ d'ar n-īomarībaiḡ ari ʒac  
 taoib,  
 A'r lean ded' rʒeul a Oirjīn aīʒ;  
 Cad do tāila duir 'na deīʒ,  
 Tar ēir na ʒēinne beic ari lar?

139. O ríh.—Jhneōad fēh ríh dūc, a Pādriac,  
 Tāi ēir mé d'fāzbaíl Almah Lajēan,  
 Ní hāib aon airtreab 'na hāib an Fíann,  
 Ná'r cūaruižear zo dīan zan aon moil.
140. Aih mo žābaíl dam tre Žleann an rmoíl,  
 Do cōhahic mé mōri-cūuinhiažad aih;  
 Tri cēad fear ažur hī ba mō,  
 Do bī mōham ahh' an hžleann.
141. Duine.—Do labāih duine de' h trēad,  
 Ažur a dubāihc rē de žuc ōr āmo;  
 "Tāi d'ar ž-cabāih, a rīož-laoic,  
 A'r fuaržāil ioh ar an ž-cruaid-cār!"
142. Oiríh.—Tāihiz mé aih ríh do lačāih,  
 A'r leac mōri mahmāih až an rlōž:  
 Bī meadācan na leice ōr'a ahuar,  
 A'r a cupi dīob fuar, hīoh b' fēidih leō!
143. Aih cūid aca bī fā'h lic fīor,  
 Do bīodan d'a ž-claoideam zo fāh;  
 Le trūme an ualaiz mōih,  
 Do cāll zo leōri dīob a meabāih!
144. Duine.—Do labāih duine de na maoh',  
 Ažur a dubāihc, "A rīož-žāiržeadāiz ōiz;  
 Fuaržāil fearda aih mo buidean,  
 No duine dīob, hī beid beō!"
145. Oiríh.—"Jr hāireac an beahc ahoir le rās,  
 A'r an oiread a tā d' fearāib aih,  
 Nāc d-tiofād le neahc an t-rluāiz.  
 Aih leac ro cōžbaíl zo lah-teahh.

146. Da ma'nead Orzari mac Oirín,  
Do béarfead ari an líc ro 'na dear-láim,  
Do cuirfead d' uréar i tar an fluaḡ,  
Ní breáḡ i dual dam ahoir do naḡ."
147. Do luidear ari mo élaḡán dear,  
'S do ruḡar ari an líc am' láim;  
Le neart aḡur le lút mo ḡeáḡ,  
Do cuirfead feacht b-péirre i ó n-a h-aiz,
148. Le feidm na leice lan-móir',  
Do bair ḡiorḡa óir an eic báin;  
Do éanḡar-ra ahuar ḡo lan-doct,  
Ari bonn mo dá cor ari an m-bán!
149. Ní túrḡe éainḡ mé ahuar,  
'Na ḡlac uaiman an t-eac bán,  
O' iméḡ ari rin cum ríúbal,  
'S mair fea púdar, ḡo laḡ, cláit.
150. Do cáillead ari mo rúl,  
Mo dealb, mo ḡrúir a' r mo rḡail  
Do b'or am' feanóir boct, dall,  
ḡan bairḡ, ḡan meabair, ḡan aird!
151. A Padraic, rin aḡad mo rḡeul,  
Mar éarla dam féin ḡan ḡó,  
Mo dul aḡur m' imteact ḡo beact  
A' r mo teact tar m' ari ó Tiri na n óḡ!



## APPENDIX.

- 35a. N'ar.—Do ghabair gaé nís d'a r-dubhar leat,  
 Ar aoi brear fôr nac léir dam-ra 'luad;  
 Do ghabair maire, nearc a'r bhuí,  
 Ar beidead-ra féin agad mar mhaol.
- 45a. Padraic.—A Oirín baofé, tréiz go fóil,  
 Ded' gairze mór air an b-Féinn;  
 Cionnor do cuadair go Tír na n-ós,  
 Ar lean dúinn gan zó air do rzeul.
- 78a. Padraic.—Níon innirir dúinn, a Oirín áirín,  
 Cla'n tír 'na maíar féin;  
 Fóillríz dúinn anoir a h-ainm,  
 Ar lean airí rian do rzeil.
- 78b. Oirín.—Tír na m-buad an tír úd,  
 Ar go deimhín n'í breag an t-ainm;  
 Ma tá glóir a b-flaotar mar bí ann,  
 Do Dia le gneann, tabairfainn gairm.
- 99a. Padraic.—Lean dúinn fearda air do rzeól,  
 A Oirín óir na n-ainm n-ár:  
 Cionnor d' fagbair Tír na n-ós,  
 Ir fada fôr liom go noctair faé.
- 99b. Innir dúinn anoir le mór-gneann,  
 An maib aon clann agad ne Niam,  
 No 'n fada bídir a d-Tír na n-ós,  
 Aicéir gan brón dúinn do rzeul.
- 100a. Padraic.—A Oirín t-ruairc lean dod' rzeul,  
 Ar innir dúinn cá b-fuil do clann;  
 Tabair dúinn gan moill a n-ainm,  
 Ar an éiric 'na b-fuilsid ann.
- 121a. Padraic.—Do ghabair anan agur deoc,  
 Gan aon loct anoir uaim féin;  
 Ir bínn liom-ra zué do beól,  
 'S lean dúinn fôr air do rzeul.

# LAY OF OISIN ON THE LAND OF THE YOUNG,

AS HE NARRATED IT TO HOLY PATRICK.



1. *P.*—O noble Oisín ! O son of the king !  
The best in exploit, prowess, and strife,  
Narrate to us now without grief  
How thou didst survive after the Fiann.
2. *O.*—I shall tell that [to] thee, O new (-come) Patrick !  
Though sad (it seems) to me, its mentioning aloud.  
After the severe battle of Gabhra,  
In which was slain, alas ! the valiant Oscar.
3. A day of (those on) which we were all (met), the Fiann,  
Generous Fionn and those who lived of us (were) there,  
Though it was sad and melancholy our story,  
After our heroes being weak (*slain*).
4. In chase by us (*we being in chase*) (on) a misty morning,  
At the border-shores of Loch Lein,  
Where (there) were fragrant trees most sweet (of) blossom,  
And music every time melodiously at birds, (*birds were always singing melodiously.*)
5. The hornless deer was awakened by us,  
(Which) was the best (in) spring, course and nimbleness ;  
Our hounds and our hunting-dogs were all (together)  
Close in her wake in full chase.
6. 'Twas not long till we saw from the west  
The hasty (*hard*) rider coming towards us—  
A gentle maiden most fair of countenance,  
On a white slender steed most sprightly in nimbleness.

7. We all desisted from the chase  
On beholding (the) form of the queenly woman,  
Wonder seized Fionn and the Fiann—  
(Seeing) that they never beheld a woman so fair.
8. There was a royal crown on her head,  
And a brown mantle of [the] precious silk  
Studded with stars of red gold,  
Covering her shoes down to the grass.
9. (There) was a ring of gold hanging down  
From each yellow curl of her hair like gold;  
Her blue eyes (were) clear without a cloud,  
Like a drop of dew on (the) top of the grass.
- 10 Her cheek was redder than the rose,  
And her complexion was fairer than (the) swan on (the)  
    wave,  
More sweet yet was (the) taste of her balsam (lips)  
Than honey which would be mixed through red wine.
11. There was a wide, long, smooth garment  
Covering the white [steed] horse;  
A carved saddle of red gold,  
And (she had) a bridle (with a) mouth (-bit) of gold in her  
    right hand.
12. (There) were four shapely shoes under him  
Of [the] yellow gold of most clear brightness,  
A wreath of silver at (the) back of his head,  
And there was not in the world a steed (which) was better.
13. She came to the presence of Fionn,  
And spoke gently (and) modestly in sound,  
And she said, “O king of the Fiann,  
It is long (and) distant now my journey.”
14. F.—“Who (art thou) thyself O young queen?  
Most excellent (in) form, beauty, and countenance,  
Narrate to us (the) cause of thy story,  
Thine own name and thy country.”
15. N.—“Niamh of (the) head of gold (*golden hair*) [it] is my  
    name,  
O clever Fionn of the great hosts,  
Above (the) women of the world I received a calling,  
    (*esteem*)  
I am (the) fair daughter of (the) king of the young.”
16. F.—“Narrate to us, O clement queen,  
What (was the) cause (of) thy coming across the sea afar,

- Whether (is) it thy companion (who) went from thee,  
Or what (is) the trouble that is upon thyself?"
17. *N.*—"It is not my companion who went from me  
And as yet I was not spoken of (*betrothed*) with any man,  
O king of the Fiann of highest repute—  
But affection and love I gave to thy son!"
18. *F.*—"Which [of them] of my children, O blooming virgin,  
(Is he) in whom thou gavest love, or yet fondness,—  
Conceal not on (*from*) us now (the) cause  
And narrate to us thy case, O woman!"
19. *N.*—"I myself shall tell that to thee, O Fionn,  
To thy beautiful son, of firm arms,  
Magnanimous Oisín of the strong hands,  
(He is) the hero, I am now speaking (of)."
20. *F.*—"What (is) the cause that thou gavest love,  
O fair virgin of the free-flowing hair,  
To my own son beyond all—  
And the number of high princes (who are) under the sun."
21. *N.*—"Not without reason, O king of the Fiann,  
I came (from) afar for his sake, (*for him*)  
But an account to get (*because of an account which I had  
got*) of his prowess,  
The goodness of his person, and of his mind.
22. " 'Tis many a king's son and high prince,  
Gave me affection and lasting love,  
I never consented to any man,  
Until I gave love to the valiant Oisín!"
23. *O.*—By that hand upon thee, O Patrick!  
Though ('twas) not shameful to me (it seemed) as a story  
There was not a limb of me which was not in love,  
With the lovely virgin of the free-flowing hair.
24. I took [on] her hand in my grasp,  
And said in sweet-voiced speech,—  
"A true gentle welcome before thee  
O young queen to the (this) country.
25. " 'Tis thou (who) art the brightest and fairest (in) form,  
'Tis thou (whom) I would prefer as a wife.  
'Tis thou (art) my choice beyond (the) women of the  
world,  
O gentle star, most fair (of) countenance."
26. *N.*—"Obligations which true heroes do not suffer (to refuse)  
O generous Oisín, I put before thee,—

- (To) come with myself now on my steed,  
Till we reach back to (the) Land of the young.
27. "It is the most pleasant country to be found,  
Greatest (in) repute now under the sun,  
(There are) trees bending with fruit and blossom,  
And foliage growing on (the) tops (of the) branches.
28. "Plentiful in it are honey and wine,  
And all things [of what] eye hath seen,  
Decline shall not come on thee with (*during*) thy existence  
Death or decay thou shalt not see.
29. "Thou wilt get feasts, play and drinking,  
Thou wilt get sweet music on strings,—  
Thou wilt get silver and gold,  
Thou wilt get also many jewels.
30. "Thou wilt get a hundred swords without deceit,  
Thou wilt get a hundred satin garments of costly silk,  
Thou wilt get a hundred steeds most active in tumult,  
And thou wilt get a hundred with them of keen hounds.
31. "Thou wilt get the royal coronet of (the) "king of the  
young."  
Which (he) never yet gave to any one under the sun,  
Which will make a protection for thee by night and day,  
In battle, in strife, and in rough conflict.
32. "Thou wilt get a fitting armour of defence,  
And a gold-headed sword most active for stroke,  
From which never escaped any one alive,  
Who beheld yet the sharp weapon.
33. "Thou wilt get a hundred suits of mail, and shirts of satin.  
Thou wilt get a hundred cows; and yet a hundred calves,  
Thou wilt get a hundred sheep with their fleeces of gold,  
Thou wilt get a hundred jewels which are not in the world.
34. Thou wilt get a hundred maidens merry (and) young,  
Radiant, shining like the sun,  
Most excellent in shape, form and visage,  
And sweeter of mouth than (the) music of the birds.
35. "Thou wilt get a hundred heroes most brave in strife,  
Also most active in exercises of agility;  
Armed, accoutred, in thy presence,  
In (the) Land of the young, if thou comest with me.
- 35a. "Thou will get everything of what I have said to thee,  
And happiness moreover which is not clear to me to mention

- Thou wilt get beauty, strength and vigour,  
And I myself will be with thee as wife."
36. O.—"Any refusal I shall not give from me.  
O charming queen of the ringlets of gold,—  
Thou art my choice beyond the women of the world,  
And I will go with pleasure to (the) Land of the young."
37. On (the) back of the steed we went both,  
In front of me the virgin sat,—  
She said, "O Oisín, let us stay easily (*go slowly*)  
Till we reach (the) mouth of the great sea."
38. Then the steed arose in strength, (*went with speed*)  
The time we (had) reached to (the) border of the strand,  
He shook himself then for travelling,  
And let three neighs out of him aloud.
39. When Fionn and the Fiann saw  
The steed hastily in the journey,  
Turning his face on the mighty sea  
They let three shouts of weeping and grief.
40. F.—"O Oisín," says Fionn slowly, weakly,  
"It is) my [own] grief thou (to be) going from me,  
And without expectation with me again of thy coming,  
Back to me under (*in*) full victory."
41. O.—His form and his beauty changed,  
And showers of tears dropped down,  
Till (they) wet his breast and his bright countenance,  
And (he) said, "My woe (art) thou, O Oisín, (going) from  
me."
42. O Patrick 'twas sorrowful (was) the story,  
Our separating from each other there,—  
(The) separation of the father with his own son  
'Tis melancholy, weak and faint to be at its narrating,  
(*telling it*).
43. I kissed my father gently (and) kindly,  
And the same (mark of) affection I received from him,  
I left safety (*bade farewell*) all to the Fiann  
And the tears dropped down by my cheeks.
44. 'Tis many a happy day I was [myself] and Fionn,  
And the Fiann in our company under (*in*) full power,  
Playing (at) chess and drinking,  
And hearing music,—(we) the host (which) was valiant.
45. Hunting in smooth (-sloped) valleys,  
And our hunting-dogs of sweet mouth with us there,

Another while [for us] in rough conflict  
Felling heroes full boldly.

- 45a. *P.*—O vain Oisín, desist for a while,  
From (narrating) thy great bravery on (of) the Fiann,  
How wentst thou to (the) land of the young  
And continue for us without deceit [on] thy story.
46. *O.*—We gave (*turned*) our back to the land,  
And our face directly due-west,  
The smooth sea ebb'd before us,  
And fill'd in its billows in our track.
47. We saw wonders in our travel,  
Cities, courts and castles,  
White-lim'd (*white-washed*) mansions and fortresses,  
Brilliant royal seats and palaces.
48. We saw also by our side  
A hornless deer on leap (*leaping*) nimble,  
And a red-eared white hunting-dog  
Barking boldly in [the] chase.
49. We also beheld without deceit, (*in truth*)  
A young woman on a brown [steed] horse,  
An apple of gold in her right hand,  
And she a-going on (the) top of the waves.
50. We saw (also) in her wake,  
A young rider on a white steed,  
Under a purple red cloak of satin  
And a gold-headed sword in his right hand.
51. "Who (are) they, the pair yonder, whom I see,  
O gentle queen, tell to me (the) reason,—  
That woman most beautiful (of) countenance,  
And (the) sleek rider of the white steed"?
52. *N.*—"Put not regard in what thou wilt see,  
O humble Oisín, (nor) in what thou sawest yet,  
There is [not] in them all but nothing  
Till we reach [to] (the) land of (the) King of the young".
53. *O.*—We saw from us afar  
A sunny palace (of) polished front,  
[Was] fairest (in) form and appearance,  
Of (all) which were in the world to be found.
54. "What (is) the royal fortress exceeding fair,  
And also the loveliest [of what] eye hath seen,—



- In (*towards*) which we are proceeding in its meeting  
 (*approaching towards it*),  
 Or who is high-prince there?"
55. N.—“(The) daughter of (the) king of (the) Land of the living,  
 Is queen yet in the fortress,  
 (Whom) Fomhor Builleach of Dromloghach took  
 With him by violence of arms and activity.
56. “Obligations she put on the brave,  
 Without (*not*) a wife to make of her for ever,  
 Till she should find a champion or a true hero  
 Who would stand (in) strife with him hand on (*to*) hand.”
57. O.—“Take success and blessing, O Niamh of (the) head of gold, (*golden-hair*)  
 I never heard (anything) of music better  
 Than the gentle melodious voice of thy sweet mouth,  
 And great is the sorrow with us (*we feel for*) a woman of her condition.
58. “Let us go now to her knowing (*to make her acquaintance*) to the fortress,  
 And (it) may be possible that for us it is in destiny  
 That mighty hero to fall by me  
 In feats of activity as was (the) custom” (with me).
59. We went then to the fortress,  
 And came unto us the young queen,  
 It was equal (the) radiance to her and to the sun,  
 And she put (*expressed*) a hundred welcomes before us,
60. There was raiment of yellow silk  
 On the queen who was most beautiful (in) aspect,  
 Her fair skin like (the) swan on (the) wave,  
 And her two cheeks were [on] (*of the*) colour of the rose.
61. [On] the colour of [the] gold was her hair,  
 And her clear blue eyes (were) without a cloud,  
 Her small mouth of honey (was) [on] (the) colour of the berries,  
 And her slender brow of chiselled mould.
62. We sat then down,  
 Each one of us on a chair of gold,  
 Was laid (down) unto us much food,  
 And drinking-horns (which) were filled with *beoir*.
63. When we had taken our sufficiency of food,



- And many (of) sweet wines of (for) drinking,  
 Spoke the gentle, young queen,  
 'Tis this she said, "Hearken to me [for] a while."
64. (She) told us (the) knowledge and cause of her grief,  
 And the tears dropped down by her cheek,  
 (She) said that there was not a return for her to her own  
     country,  
 And the mighty giant to be living.
65. O—"Be in thy silence (*silent*), O young queen,  
 Cease from thy grief and be not weeping,  
 And I give to thee my hand,  
 The giant of slaughter that (he) shall fall by us."
66. R.—"(There) is not a hero now to be found  
 Though bravest in repute under the sun,  
 Who would give single-fight, hand on (*to*) hand,  
 To the bold giant of the hard strokes."
67. O.—"I tell to thee, O kind queen  
 That (it is) not fearful with me (*in my estimation*) his com-  
     ing in my meeting (*to meet me*)  
 (And) if he shall not fall from the vigour of my arms,—  
 That I myself shall fall for thy protection."
68. 'Twas not long till we saw coming,  
 The powerful giant (who) was greatest in hideousness  
 A bundle (was) on him of skins of deer,  
 And a spindle-pole of iron in his hand.
69. (He) saluted not and bowed not to us,  
 But looked in the countenance of the young woman,  
 Proclaimed battle and mighty single fight,  
 And I went myself in his meeting, (*to meet him.*)
70. For (the) space (of) three nights and three days,  
 We were in the vigorous contest,  
 Though powerful was [he] the valiant giant,  
 I took off his head without delay.
71. When the two (of) young women saw  
 The great giant (lying) weakly (*dead*) in (the) midst, (*on*  
     *the ground*)  
 They let (forth) three shouts of exultation  
 With great boasting and gladness
72. We went then to the fortress,  
 And I was bruised, weak (and) faint,  
 Dropping (of) blood full freshly (*copiously*)  
 Coming closely out of my wounds.

73. The daughter of (the) King of the living came  
Truly relieving (on) myself,  
(She) put balm and balsam in my wounds,  
And I [myself] was hale after her,
74. We consumed our meal pleasantly,  
And 'twas merry for us (the time) then after it,  
(There) were prepared for us in the fortress  
Warm beds of (the) down of the birds.—
75. We [ourselves] put (*buried*) the big man  
In a grave sod deep, wide and level,  
I raised his flag-stone over his monument.  
And I wrote his name in Ogham-Craobh.
76. On the morrow on sight of day,  
We awoke out of our slumber,  
“It is time for us,” quoth (the) daughter of the king,  
(To) proceed without rest to our own country.”
77. We prepared [on] us without stay,  
And we took our leave with (*of*) the virgin,  
Sad and sorrowful were we after her,  
And (it) was not less so for the refulgent woman after  
us, (*she was equally so*).
78. (There is) not knowledge to me, O mild Patrick!  
What happened to the young queen  
From the day we both parted with her  
Or whether she (*herself*) returned to (the) Land of the  
living.
- 78a. P.—Thou told'st not to us, O pleasant Oisín,  
What the country (was) in which thou wast thyself;  
Show to us now its name—  
And follow again (the) course of thy story.
- 78b. O.—(The) Land of Victories (is) that country,  
And indeed no lie (is) the name,  
If there is glory in Heaven (such) as was there,  
To God, with good-will, I would give invocation (*praise*).
79. We gave (*turned*) our back to the fortress,  
And our horse under us under (*in*) full course,  
And [that] it was swifter with the white steed, (*the white  
steed was swifter*)  
Than the wind of March on (the) ridge of a mountain.
80. 'Twas not long till the sky darkened,  
And till wind rose in every point,  
The great sea shone strongly

- And (there) was not a sight of (the) sun to be found.
81. A while for us (was passed) beholding the clouds,  
And [on] the stars (which) were under mist,  
The storm abated, and the wind,  
And Phœbus shone over our heads.
82. We saw by our side,  
A most delightful country under (*in*) full bloom,  
And plains, beautiful, level (and) fine  
And a royal fortress (which) was exceeding fair.
83. (There) was not a colour of (those) which eye hath seen,  
Of fresh blue, of green and white,—  
Of purple, crimson, and of yellow,  
That was not in this royal mansion I am saying (*speaking of*)
84. There were on the other side of the fortress  
Radiant royal-seats and palaces ;  
Made all of precious stones,  
By the hands of sages and free (*clever*) artists.
85. 'Twas not long till we saw coming unto us,  
Proceeding from the fortress in our meeting (*to meet us*)  
Three fifties of champions (who) were best (in) activity,  
Elegance, fame and highest (in) repute.
86. O.—“ What (is) the beautiful country [it] yonder,  
O meek daughter of the clusters (*ringlets*) of gold,  
Fairest (of) aspect of what eye hath seen  
Or whether (is) [it] that (the) Land of the young ?”
87. N.—“ It is indeed, O generous Oisín,  
I told not to thee a lie to its side, (*concerning it*)  
There is not a thing of what I promised to thyself  
That is not manifest to thee perpetually.”
88. O.—There came unto us in its wake (*after that*)  
A hundred young women most beautiful (in) comeliness,  
Under (*attired in*) garments of silk filled with gold,  
Welcoming [before] us to their own country.
89. We saw again coming  
A troop of a chosen bright host,  
And a noble, powerful, brave king  
Most excellent (in) grace, form, and countenance.
90. There was a yellow shirt of silk of satin,  
And a bright golden garment over its head, (*over it*)  
There was a sparkling crown of [the] gold,

- Brightly glittering on his head.—
91. We saw coming after him,  
The young queen [was] highest (in) repute,  
And fifty ladies sweet (and) good—  
Who were fairest (of) form in her company.
92. At (on) coming of them all on one spot  
Spoke mildly the King of the young,  
And said “ This is Oisín son of Fionn  
The gentle spouse of Niamh of (the) head of gold.”
93. He took [on] me then by (the) hand,  
And said aloud for the host,—  
R.—“ O brave Oisín! O son of the King!  
A hundred thousand welcomes before thee!
94. “ This country into which thou camest,  
I will not conceal (its) tidings on thee, without deceit,  
Long and lasting is thy life,  
And thou thyself shalt be ever young.
95. “ (There) is not a delight for (on) which the heart meditated.  
That is not in this country under (in) thy presence,  
O Oisín, believe from me truly,  
That I (am) king of (the) Land of the young—
96. “ At this (*here*) (is) the kind queen,  
And my own daughter Golden-headed Niamh,  
Who went beyond (the) smooth sea for thy sake (*for thee*)  
To be as a spouse to her for ever.”
97. O.—I gave thanks with (*unto*) the king,  
And I bowed down to the good queen,  
(It) was not stopped there, quickly with us (*we went our way quickly*)  
Till we reached (the) royal mansion of (the) King of the young.
98. (There) came (the) nobles of the fine city  
Both man and woman in our meeting (*to meet us*)  
(There) was a banquet and feast there continually  
During ten nights and ten days.
99. I was married with (*to*) Niamh of (the) head of gold,  
O, Patrick from Rome of the white croziers,  
That as (*is how*) I went to the Land of the young  
Though sad and sorrowful (it seems) with (*to*) me to treat (of).
- 99a. P.—Continue for us further [on] thy tale,

O Oisín of gold of the arms of slaughter,  
 How didst thou leave (the) Land of the young  
 It is yet long (it seems) with (to) me till thou disclosest the  
 cause.

99b. Tell to us now with great pleasure,  
 Whether (there) were any children to thee by Niamh,  
 Or whether long (the time) thou wast in (the) Land of the  
 young,

Narrate without sorrow to us thy story.—

100. O.—There were to me by Niamh (of the) head of gold,  
 Of children (who) were excellent in grace and elegance,  
 Best (in) form, shape and countenance,  
 Two (of) young sons and a gentle daughter.

100a. P.—O pleasant Oisín follow [to] thy story,  
 And tell [to] us where are thy children,  
 Give [to] us, without delay, their name  
 And the country in which they are [there].

101. O.—(There) was with Niamh under (in) their presence  
 (for them),  
 The Land of the Young, of the Living, and of the  
 Victories,

A wreath and crown of (the) kingly gold  
 And many jewels (of) which I make not [to] mention,

102. Niamh gave on (to) my two (of) sons,  
 (The) name of my father and of my good son  
 Illustrious Fionn,—head of the hosts,  
 And Osgar of gold of (the) red arms.

103. I myself gave to my gentle daughter,—  
 With consent of Niamh of the golden head,  
 From virtue of her beauty and her loving countenance,  
 The true name,—Plur-na-mban.

104. I spent a period long protracted,  
 Three hundred years and more  
 Till I thought that it would be my desire  
 Fionn and the Fiann to see alive.

105. I myself asked leave on (of) the king,  
 And on (of) my gentle spouse, golden-headed Niamh,  
 (To) go to Erin back again,  
 To see Fionn and his great host.

106. N.—“Thou wilt get leave from me” quoth the gentle  
 daughter

"Though sad (be) the story with (to) me you to be to its mentioning (*saying it*)

For fear that there might not (be) a coming for thee again with (*during*) thy existence, (*that thou mightst not be able to come*),

To my own country. O victorious Oisín."

107. O.—"What is (the) fear to us, O blooming queen,  
And the white steed to be under my will,  
He will teach the knowledge (*way*) [to] me with ease,  
And (I) will return safe back unto thyself."
108. N.—"Remember, O Oisín! what I am saying,  
If thou layest foot on level ground,  
That (there is) not a coming for thee [ever] again for ever,  
To this beautiful country in which I am [my] self.
109. "I say with (to) thee again, without deceit,  
If thou even descendest off the white steed,  
That thou wilt never (-more) come to the Land of the young  
O Oisín of gold of the valiant arms.
110. "I say with (to) thee for the third time  
If (there) is a coming off (*if thou comest off*) the steed for thyself,  
That thou wilt be [in thy] (a) withered, blind old man,  
Without nimbleness, without merriment, without speed,  
without (a) leap,—
111. "'Tis grievous with (it seems) (to) me, O loving Oisín,  
Thou (to) go to green Erin for ever,  
She is not now as (she) was,  
And thou shalt never see Fionn of the hosts.
112. "There is not now in all Erin,  
But a father of orders and hosts of saints,  
O loving Oisín, this (*here*) (is) my kiss  
Thou shalt never return to the Land of the young."
113. O. I looked up in her countenance with pity,  
And (there) dropped from my eyes floods of tears,  
O Patrick! it would have been pitiful with thee (to see her  
Tearing (the) hair of the head of gold (*golden hair*).
114. She put me under severe obligations,  
(To) go and come without touching [with] (the) lea (land)  
And said with (to) me by virtue of their essence,

- If I should break them that I would not return safe.
115. I promised [to] her each thing without a lie,  
That I would myself fulfil what she said with (*to*) me,  
I went on (*the*) back of the white steed  
And I left (*bade*) farewell at (*to*) (*the*) people of the fortress.
116. I kissed my gentle spouse,  
And 'twas melancholy we (*were*) at parting with her,  
My two (*of*) sons and my young daughter,  
Were under (*in*) sorrow shedding tears.
117. I prepared [on me] for travelling,  
And I gave (*turned*) my back to (*the*) Land of the  
young,  
The steed ran swiftly under me,  
As (*he*) did (*before*) with me and golden-headed Niamh.
118. Our story is not narrated fully (*there is nothing related  
of our adventures*),  
Of everything of what occurred with (*to*) myself,  
Until I came again back  
To green Erin of the many jewels.
119. O Patrick, of the orders and of the saints  
I never told a lie to thee yet,  
That (*there*) (*is*) to thee (*the*) cause of my story,  
And as (*how*) I left the Land of the young.—
120. If I should be myself, O Patrick!  
Like (*as*) I was that day (*it*) self  
I would put thy clergy all (*together*) to death,  
And a head on a neck (*there*) would not be after me.
121. If I got sufficiency of [*the*] bread,  
As I used to get every time from Fionn,  
I would pray unto (*the*) king of [*the*] graces,  
Thee to be safe over its head (*master of it*).
- 121a. P.—Thou wilt get bread and drink  
Without any fault now from myself,  
Melodious with (*to*) myself is (*the*) voice of thy mouth,  
And follow for us still [*on*] thy story.
122. O. On coming of myself then in (*to* *the*) country  
I looked round in every [*all*] point,  
I thought then truly,  
That (*there*) was not an account of Fionn [*to me*] to be  
got.
123. 'Twas not long for me and ('twas) not distant,  
Till (*I*) saw from the west coming towards me



- A great cavalcade both men and women,  
 And they came in (to) my own presence.
124. They saluted [to] me gently and mildly,  
 And wonder seized each one of them  
 On seeing (of the) size of my [own] person.  
 (Of) my form, my appearance, and my countenance.
125. I inquired myself then of them [there]  
 Whether they heard Fionn to be alive, (*if Fionn was living*)?  
 Or whether lived any other of the Fiann,  
 Or what it (was) the calamity which touched (*happened*)  
 [to] them?
126. S. "We heard tell on (*of*) Fionn,  
 For strength, for activity, and for bravery,  
 That (there) was not ever his like [there],  
 In person, in fame, and in mind.
127. "Many is (the) book written down  
 At (*by*) sweet melodious sages (of the) Gael,  
 Which (are) not clear with us to narrate to thee, truly,  
 On (the) deeds of Fionn, and on the Fiann.
128. "We have heard that Fionn had  
 A son (who) was radiant in elegance and mould  
 That a young woman came for his sake,  
 And that(he) went with her to (the) Land of the young."
129. O. When I heard myself that discourse  
 That Fionn lived not nor one of the Fiann,  
 I took weariness and great grief,  
 And full melancholy was I after them.
130. I did not stop then from the course,—  
 Quickly and swiftly without any delay  
 Till I gave (*set*) my face, clear, level, (*straight*)  
 For renowned broad Almuin of Leinster.
131. Great was my wonder there,  
 That I saw not (the) court of Fionn of the hosts,  
 There was not in its place there, truly,  
 But weeds, chick-weed, and nettle.
132. Alas, O Patrick! and alas, my woe!  
 'Twas sad the visit [it] (was) at (*to*) myself  
 Without tidings of Fionn or of the Fiann,  
 Which left me under pain with my duration, (*during my life*).
133. P. Ó Oisín! cease now from thy grief.



Shed thy tears for (the) God of [the] graces,  
 Fionn and the Fiann are weak enough,  
 And there is not their relieving (*no helping them*) for ever.

134. O. 'Twere great the pity [that] O Patrick,  
 Fionn for ever to be in pain,  
 Or what [it the] pursuing-party (which) took victory on  
 him,

And (considering) the number of hardy heroes (that) fell  
 by himself.—

135. P.—It is God who gained victory on Fionn,  
 And not strength of enemies or (of) valiant hands,  
 And on the Fiann all like him  
 In hell condemned to their eternal tormenting.

136. O.—O Patrick! direct me in (*to*) the place  
 In which Fionn is in hand (*captive*) and the Fiann,  
 And there is not a hell or a heaven,  
 Which would put them under subjection.

137. If 'tis there that Osgar my own son, is,  
 The hero (who) was bravest in heavy conflict,  
 (There) was not made in hell, or in the Heaven of God,  
 A host of what size (*soever*) that (he) would not overcome.

138. P.—Let us desist from our controversy on each side,  
 And follow (of) thy story, O valiant Oisín!  
 What happened to thee afterwards,  
 After the Fiann to be (*were*) on (the) ground (*down*).

139. O.—I myself will tell that to thee, O Patrick!  
 After me to leave (*after I had left*) Almhuin of Leinster,  
 (There) was not one habitation in which the Fiann were,  
 (at any time)

That I searched not eagerly without any delay,

140. On my taking of me (*going*) through *Gleann-an-Smoil*,  
 I saw a great gathering there,  
 Three hundred men and [what was] more  
 Were before me in the valley.

141. A man of the crowd spoke,  
 And he said of (*with*) a voice, aloud,  
 D.—“Come to our assistance O king! hero,  
 And deliver us from [the] hardship.”

142. O.—I came then (in) to (their) presence,  
 And (there was) a large flag of marble with the host  
 (The) weight of the flag was down upon them,

- And its putting (*to put it*) off them upward was not possible with them, (*they were unable*).
143. The portion of them which was under the flag below,  
They were to their oppressing (*being oppressed*) weakly,  
With (the) weight of the great load,—  
Many of them lost their memory (*senses*).
144. D.—A man of the stewards spoke,  
And said, “ O kingly young champion,  
Forthwith deliver [on] my host,  
Or a man of them will not be alive ”!
145. O.—’Tis shameful the deed now to say (*to be obliged to say*),  
And (considering) the number of men which is there,  
That it came not with (*was not possible for*) (the) strength  
of the host  
This flag (to) lift full vigorously,
146. If Osgar son of Oisín could live,  
(He) would catch [on] this flag in his right hand,  
(He) would put it for (*in*) a cast over the host,  
Not a lie is becoming for me now to say.
147. I lay on my right side,  
And I caught (hold) on the flag in my hand.  
By (the) strength and [by] activity of my arms  
I put it seven perches from its place!
148. Through (the) need (*pressure*) of the full (*very*) large flag,  
The girth of gold of the white steed broke,  
I came down full fastly  
On (the) sole of my two feet on the lea (land).
149. No sooner came I down,  
Than the white steed took fright  
(He) went then to depart  
And I under hurt (*disabled*,) weakly and faint.
150. I lost (the) sight of my eyes,  
My form, my countenance, and my brightness,  
I was [in my] (an) old man, poor (and) blind,  
Without vigour, without memory, without regard.
151. O Patrick, that (*there*) (is) to thee my story,  
As happened to myself without deceit,  
My going and my progress fully,  
And my coming back from (the) Land of the young.

## VOCABULARY.



- א, *intj. (sign of Voc.)* O.  
 א (or דו), *sign of inf.* to.  
 א, *rel. pron.* who, which, that, all that; מאן א, where; א תא, which is, א ד-תוּגאַן, that thou gavest.  
 א, *poss. pron.* his, her, its, their; א ה-אִינּוּ, their name.  
 א, *emph. sign bef. verbs—* as א תאִינּוּ, א דוּבאַן.  
 א, *put for* אָ, the; א לִיאַעַת, the number.  
 א, *put for* אָ, *sign of infin.* אָ תעאַעַת, coming.  
 א or י, *prep.* in; א ז-עוּל, in (or on) the back, א ב-פּוּאַן, in sound, א or י ב-פּעאַן, in a grave.  
 אבאַן, *v. irr. imp.* say.  
 אַא, *pr. pron.,* at them, of them; *idiom.*  
 אַעַת, *conj.* but.  
 אד', *pr. pron.,* for אָן דו, in thy.  
 אדבאַן, *n.m.* cause, reason.  
 אען (*see* און).  
 אָ, *prep.* at, with; אָ פּו here (*for* אָן פּו.)  
 אָ, *sign of pres. part,* at. אָ (see אִיז).  
 אָאד, *pr. pron.* with, to, or at thee.  
 אָאַד, *n.f. gen.* אָאַדע, a face, אָ תאַבאַן אָאַדע אִין, *lit.,* giving (of) face on, *i.e.* facing against, אִין אָאַד, forward; אָ-אָאַד, against  
 אָאַן, *pr. pron.* at us.  
 אָאמ, *pr. pron.* at me; דו בִּי אָאמ, I had.  
 א ז-עִאָן, } *see* עִאָן.  
 א ז-עִיָן, }  
 אָזר, *conj.* and.  
 אִיז, *adj.* generous, valiant, sometimes אָז.  
 אִיללע, *see* אַלּוּן.  
 אִינפֿן, *n.f.* a young woman, also אִינדֿן.  
 אִינּוּ, *n.m.* a name.  
 אִין, *prep.* on, for, upon, of; also, אִין, אִין לֵינּוּ, leaping; אִין א זאַרזע, of his valour; אִין דאַע

an óir, of the colour of gold; nu5 re oim aip laim, he took me by the hand.

aipd, *see* aipd.

aipd, *n.f.* a point of the compass.

aipd, *n.f.* regard, esteem, heed; fear 5an aipd, a trifling person; níl aipd a5am oit, I do not mind you

aipde }  
aoipde } (*see* aipd)

aip5iod } *n.m. gen.* aip5id,  
aip5ead } silver, money.

aipr *obs. n.* backwards;  
*adv. phrase* tapr aipr,  
tapr n-aipr; mo 5eact  
tapr m' aipr, my coming  
back.

aipr, *adj.* free; aipr aipr,  
freely; aipr aipr no aipr  
éi5ean, freely or upon  
compulsion.

aiprui5, *v.n.* change.

aipr, *n.f.* a place.

aipreab, *n.f.* a habitation.

aipriur, *v. ac. imp.* relate,  
repeat, narrate; aipr-  
riurteap, *v. pass. pres.*  
is told.

ala, *n.f.* a swan.

Alma, *n.f. gen.* Alma, *dat.* Almaipn, the hill of Allen.

Almuipn, *n.f. gen.* Almuipre,  
Fionn's residence at  
Allen, in Kildare.

aluipn, *adj. comp.* alle,  
or aipne, beautiful, fair.

am', *pr. pron* for aipn mo,  
in my.

amaip, *adj.* like.

amaipc, *n.m.* vision, sight;  
a5 amaipc, seeing.

an, *art. the, gen. f* and *pl.*  
*m.* and *f* na.

an, *inter. par.* whether.

anfa }  
anfad } *n.m.* a storm.

a n-iaip, *adv* westwards,  
from the west.

aipn, *prep.* in, into.

aipn, *pr. pron.* in it; *adv.*  
there, 'na b-fuipid aipn,  
in which they are  
(there).

aipnr', *prep.* in, aipnr an  
5ún, in the fort.

aipn riur, *adv.* then, there,  
*lit.* in that (place).

aipn rúd, *adv.* in that place  
there, yonder.

aipoir, *adv.* now.

aipuar, *adv.* down (from

above).

աօճիոյ, *adj.* pleasant, delightful, *comp.* աօ ինք.

աօ ինքար, *gen.* -եար, delight.

աօն, *num. adj.* one, any, also աօն, չա՛նց ն-աօն, each one.

աօնտա, *n. m.* consent.

աօնտս չ, *v. ac.* consent, աօնտս չեար, 1st person, *past tense.*

ար, *see* ար.

ար, *poss. pron.* our.

ար', *rel. pron.* (*comp. of* ա and ո) before *past tense*, who, what, which, յօն ար' շանչար, into which thou camest.

ար, *int. par.* from ա and ո, *with past tense*, whether.

ար, *def. verb* said: 'ար Բիօնն,' quoth Fionn.

ար, *n.m. gen.* ար, slaughter.

արան, *n.m.* bread.

արաօն, *adv.* both, together.

արծ, *adj.* high, tall, loud, *comp.* արծե and աօրծե, Օր արծ, aloud, openly.

արծ-բլալժ, *n.m.* a supreme chief or prince.

արիւր, *adv.* again.

արսն, *n.m. gen.* արսն, an arm, a weapon; *pl* արսնա, arms; նա ն-արսն ն-ար, of the slaughtering arms; նա ն-արսն ն-ալչ, of the warlike arms; արսն յաւած, of the red arms.

արսն-ժիւած, *cpd. adj.* of hardy arms.

արսնժա, *perf. part.* armed

ար, *prep.* out of.

ար, *contr. of* աշար, and.

ար, *pr. pron.* out of him, or it.

աժա՛ն, *n.m.* a giant; *see* բաժա՛ն.

աժալմ, *cpd. of* ա *rel.* that, and շալմ, I am.

աժալր, *n.m. gen.* աժալր, a father.

Բ', *see* Բսծ.

Բա, it was, *see* Բսծ.

Բակ, *n.m.* a crozier, shepherd's crook.

Բաժ, (*cond. of* Եր) it would be, also *past*, *see* Բսծ

Բալն, *v. ac.* take or cut off; Բա՛նքար, *past*, I cut off.

Բալնիօշան, *n.f., gen.* -շոնա a queen.

ball, *n.m.* a limb, member; a spot, a place.

balram, (*a foreign word*), balsam, balm.

ḅamari, *sub. v.* we were.

ban, *see* bean.

ban, *lea* land; *ley* or *un-*  
*tilled* land.

ban, *adj. comp.*, baipe,  
*gen.* baiu, *white*.

ban, *n.m.* *white*, (*a colour*).

baot, *adj. gen. and voc. m.*  
baot, *vain*, *foolish*.

bari, *n.m., gen.* baiu,  
*the top of anything*,  
*dat. pl.* baiuab.

bar, *gen.* baiu, *n.m.* *death*,  
cum baiu, *to death*.

beact, *adj.* *perfect*, *certain*,  
zo beact, *fully*.

bean, *n.f. gen.* mna, *dat.*  
mnaoi, *gen. pl.* ban, *a*  
*woman*.

beannaet, *n.f.* *a blessing*.

beannuiž, *v. ac.* *bless*,  
*salute*; beannuižeadau,  
*they saluted*.

ḅearfað, *see* beium.

beart, *n.m.* *a bundle*, *a*  
*load*.

beart, *n.f.* *a deed*, *a trick*.

beid, *v. sub. fut.* *will be*  
(also baið), beideað (*or*

biað), *I will be*, beidui,  
*thou wilt be*.

beideað, *v. sub. cond.*  
*would be*; a beideat,  
*which would be*.

beidui, *v. sub. cond.*, *I*  
*would be*; da m-beid-  
ui-re fêu, *if I myself*  
*were*.

beidui, *see* beid.

bêliu, (*dim. of beul*) *n.m.*  
*a little mouth*.

bêim, *n.f.* *a blow*, *a stroke*;  
na ž-ciuaið-bêim, *of*  
*the hard strokes*.

beiu, *v. ac. irr. imp.*, *bring*  
*forth*, *bear*.

beium, *v. irr. pres. indic.*  
*I give*; ḅearfað, *cond.*  
*would give*; do ḅear-  
faðcôuiac, *who would*  
*give battle*; do ḅear-  
fað aiu an lic ro,  
*would take this flag*.

beic, *v. sub.* (*do or a beic*,  
*inf. of tauu*) *to be*; a  
beic, *part.* *being*; cum  
be ic, *for the purpose of*  
*being*; aiu ic beic,  
*about to be*; le beic  
(*for*) *to be*.

beo, *adj. gen.* bi, *alive*,  
*living*; zo beo, *quickly*;

- Ṭṭṭ na m-beo**, Land of the living.  
**beoṭl**, *see* beul.  
**beoṭṭ**, *n.f.* beer, *gen. id.* and beoṭač; a liquor used by the ancient Irish.  
**beul**, *n.m. gen.* béṭl and beoṭl, a mouth; bōṭṭ beula, the starboard; aṭṭ mo beula (seated) before me (on a horse); ō beulaṭṭ, by word of mouth.  
**beula**, *see* beul.  
**beul-bṭṭṭ**, *comp. adj.* sweet-mouthed, sweet-voiced, *see* bṭṭṭ.  
**beul-ōṭṭ**, *cpd. m. n.* mouth of gold, golden-mouthed; ṭṭṭaṭṭ beul-ōṭṭ, a bridle with a golden bit.  
**bṭ**, *imp. of* ṭaṭṭ, I am.  
**bṭ**, *past indic. of* ṭaṭṭ, I was; bṭor, or bṭear, I was; bṭṭṭ, thou wast; bṭodaṭ, or bṭeadaṭ, they were.  
**bṭaṭ**, *n.m.* food, *gen.* bṭṭ.  
**bṭṭṭ**, *see* bṭ.  
**bṭeadaṭ**, } *see* bṭ.  
**bṭodaṭ** }  
**bṭor** } *see* bṭ.  
**bṭear** }
- bṭṭṭ**, *adj. comp.* bṭṭṭe, melodious, sweet.  
**bṭč**, *n.f.* existence, the world; aṭṭ bṭč, any in life, at all.  
**blaṭč**, *adj.* blooming, beautiful.  
**blar**, *n.m.* taste, savour.  
**blāč**, *n.m.* a blossom; ba ṭṭṭre blāč, most sweet of blossom. In this idiom, the nominative is used in Irish, instead of the possessive, as in English.  
**blāṭaṭṭ**, *n.f.* a year.  
**bō**, *n.f.* a cow, *gen. id. dat.* boṭṭ *pl.* ba and bač, *dat. pl.* buaṭṭ.  
**bočč**, *adj.* poor.  
**bonṭ**, *n.m.* the sole of the foot.  
**bōṭṭ**, *n.m. gen.* bōṭṭṭ, *pl. id, dat. pl.* bōṭṭaṭṭ, a board, a border, a coast; a ṭṭṭṭol-bōṭṭaṭṭ, on the bordering shores. ṭṭṭol (a border,) is here used as an adjective.  
**brāčā**, *n.f.* the neck, *gen.* brāčāṭ, *dat.* -aṭṭ.  
**braoṭ**, *n.m.* a drop.  
**brat**, *n.m. pl.* brat and brata, a garment, a



mantle; *hām-b̄rat*, a shining garment.

*b̄rat*, *n.m.* judgment; *zō b̄rat*, till judgment, for ever, never.

*b̄rēaṣ* } *n.f.* a lie.  
*b̄reuṣ* }

*b̄rēaṣ*, *adj. comp.* -ṣa or -ṣča, fair, beautiful; *īr b̄rēaṣča d̄rēac*, of fairest aspect.

*b̄rīj*, *n.f.* strength, vigour, essence, *gen.* *b̄rījē*.

*b̄rūr*, *v. ac.* break, *dā m-b̄rūrīn*, if I should break.

*b̄rūrīn*, *see b̄rūr*.

*b̄rōṣ*, *n.f.* a shoe, *gen.* *b̄rōṣē*, *pl.* *b̄rōṣa*.

*b̄roīn*, *n.f. gen.* *b̄roīnē*, the breast, the womb, also *b̄rū*

*b̄roīn*, *n.f.* a wave, swelling of the waters, *b̄roīnētīb*, *dat. pl.* billows.

*b̄rōn*, *n.m.* sorrow, grief.

*b̄rōnac*, *adj.* sorrowful.

*b̄ru*, *n.f. gen.* *b̄ron*, *dat.* *b̄roīn* and *b̄ruīn*, the womb.

*b̄ruṣ*, *n.m.* a mansion, a large house; *īṣōṣ-b̄ruṣ* a palace.

*b̄rūṣte*, *past part.*, bruised.

*b̄ruīnēall*, *n.f.* a young woman.

*buaḍa*, *adj.* precious, valuable.

*buaḍac*, *adj. gen. and voc. m.* *buaḍaṣ*, *comp.* *buaḍaṣē*, victorious.

*buaḍ*, *n.f. gen.* *buaḍē*, *pl.* *buaḍa*, *gen. pl.* *buaḍ*, victory, conquest; *Ṭīr na m-buaḍ*, the land of victories or virtues; *dō buaḍ a māre*, on account of her comeliness.

*buaḍīrt*, } *n.f. gen.* *buaḍīrt*,  
*buaḍaḍīrt*, } *dēanča*, grief,  
affliction.

*buaḍīn*, *v.n. inf.* *buaḍīnt*, touch; *dō buaḍīn dōḍ*, which touched them.

*buaḍlce*, *perf. part.* struck *buaḍlce le neulcaḍ*, studded or bedecked with stars.

*buan*, *adj.* lasting, living.

*buḍ*, (past tense of *īr*) it was; written also *ba*, and sometimes *pa*. Before a vowel or *ḥ* it is often written *dō b'*, the particle *dō* being pre-



fixed; *h̄jor b' řada*, it was not long; *ř tũ do b' řeap̄p̄ l̄om map̄ ř̄naoř*, It is thou that would be best with me (whom I would prefer) as a wife; *buř* generally aspirates the following initial.

*buř* before the *comp. adj.* is a sign of the superlative degree in past time, (like *ř* in present), as *do b' ař̄ne*, most beautiful.

*buř̄e*, *adj.* yellow.

*buř̄e*, *n.m.* yellow.

*buř̄eac̄ar*, *n.m.* thanks, gratitude.

*buř̄ean*, *n.f.* a host, a multitude.

*buř̄lleac̄*, *adj.* striking, of the strokes, raging.

*buř*, *n.m.* a foundation, a bottom; *ař̄p̄ buř*, established; *buř or cř̄on*, upside down.

*Ca*, *int. part.* how, what, where; *ca b-řuř̄l*, where is or are; *ca b-ař̄t*, what place.

*cabař̄p̄*, *n.f.* help, relief.

*cac̄*, *indef. pr. gen.* *cař̄c̄*,

all in general, every.  
*cad*, *int. adv.* what.

*cael* } *adj. comp.* *caoř̄le*,  
*caol* } slender, thin.

*cael-eac̄*, *see eac̄*.

*cař̄l*, *n.f.* repute, fame, state; *bean ř' a cař̄l*, a woman of her condition.

*cař̄ll*, *v. ac.* lose, *past* *cař̄ll*, did lose; *cař̄llear* I lost.

*cař̄lce*, *adj.* fair, of the whiteness of chalk.

*cař̄rleān*, *n.m. gen.* *cař̄rleř̄n*, *pl. id.* and *cař̄rleāř̄n*, a castle, a stronghold.

*cař̄t̄*, *v. ac.* spend, eat; *cař̄team̄ar*, we ate; *cař̄tear*, I spent, passed.

*cař̄team̄*, *n.m., gen.* *-t̄ne* and *-t̄te*, wasting, wearing, decline, spending.

*calma*, *adj.* brave, valiant.

*caoř̄ad*, *ord. num.* fifty.

*caoř̄đ*, *n.f.* crying, weeping, (also *caoř̄*); *part.*

*ař̄ caoř̄ or caoř̄đ*, crying.

*caoř̄n*, *adj.* gentle, pleasing, mild.

*caoř̄n-ř̄uř̄t̄*, *see ř̄uř̄t̄*.

*caoř̄a*, *n.f. gen.* *caoř̄ac̄*,

*pl.* caonij̃, a sleep.  
*caon̄, adj.* kind, gentle.  
*caon̄, n.f. gen.* caona, *pl.*  
*id.* the rowan berry,  
 red berries.

*cār, n.m.* case, concern.  
*car, v. ac. and n.* turn,  
 return; *carfaim, fut.*  
 thou wilt return.

*caṭ, n.m. gen.* caṭa, a  
 battle; an Irish batta-  
 lion of 3,000 soldiers.

*caṭaim, n.f. gen.* caṭnaḥ,  
*pl.* caṭnaḥa, a city;  
 na caṭnaḥ caoim̄e, of  
 the fine fortress.

*caṭaoim̄, n.f. gen.* -ne, and  
 -neac̄, *pl.* -neac̄a, a  
 chair, a seat, a throne

*céad, num. adj.* a hun-  
 dred; *céad fáilte*, a  
 hundred welcomes.

*ceadna* } *ind. adj.* same.  
*ceudna* }

*cead, n.m.* leave.

*ceann̄, n.m. gen.* cinn̄, a  
 head; *cinn̄-óim̄, comp.*  
*n.m. (used as an ad-*  
*jective) of head of*  
*gold, golden-headed,*  
*ie. golden-haired; comp.*  
*cinn̄-cait̄, of the head*  
*of a cat, i.e. cat-*  
*headed.*

*ceann̄ra, adj.* gentle,  
 mild, meek.

*ceann̄rmaḥt, n.m.* chas-  
 tisement, subjection,  
 from *ceann̄* and *rmaḥt*  
 or *rmaḥd*.

*céap̄d, n.m. gen.* céip̄d,  
 and *céap̄da*, a skilled  
 workman, an artist;  
*raon̄-céap̄d*, clever ar-  
 tists.

*céile, n.m.* a husband,  
 spouse; *baip̄ncéile*, a  
 wife; *a céile*, each  
 other; *ō (a) céile*, asun-  
 der; *le (a) céile*, to-  
 gether; *ap̄ rḡap̄am̄ain̄*  
*le céile*, our parting  
 with each other.

*ceit̄re, num. adj.* four.

*ceil, v. ac. inf.* ceilt̄, hide,  
 conceal, *fut.* ceilt̄read̄,  
 I will hide.

*céin̄, (see cian̄).*

*ceó, n.m.* a fog, a mist.

*ceódaḥ, adj.* foggy, misty.

*ceól, n.m. gen.* ceoil̄ and  
*cil̄uil̄, pl.* ceolta, music,  
 singing.

*cīa, int. pron.* who, which,  
*cīa leip̄ (who with)*  
 whose.

*cīan̄, adj.* long, far, dis-  
 tant; *a ḡ-céin̄* or

α ζ-ϑιαν, afar ; η̄ιοι  
 ῥιαν (*i.e.*, η̄ι πο̄ buδ  
 ῥιαν, it was not long.

ϑ̄ιδ (*see* ζ̄ιδ).

ϑ̄ιδιμ, *v. ac. irr.* I see.

ϑιηη (*see* ϑεανη), cúl α  
 ῥηη, the back of his  
 head.

ϑιηη (*for* ϑεανη), a head,  
 'ηαη ζ-ϑιηηη, in our  
 company ; ὄρ ϑιηηη,  
 overhead, above ; ὄρ  
 μο ῥιηηη, over me.

ϑ'οηηορ } *adv.* how ? ϑια  
 ϑιανηορ } αη η̄όρ, in  
 what manner ?

ϑιιηη, *adj.* calm, meek,  
 gentle.

ϑίμηαιρ, *n.f.* the edge  
 border, selvage ; ζο  
 ϑίμηαιρ ηα τριᾱζα, to  
 the edge of the strand.

ϑιᾱδεᾱιη } *n.m.* a sword

ϑιανη, *n.f. gen.* ϑιανηηε,  
*dat.* ϑιανηη and ϑιηηη,  
 children, clan.

ϑαο δ, *v. a.c.* destroy,  
 oppress ; subdue, δ'α  
 ζ-ϑαο̄δεᾱιη they being  
 overpowered.

ϑεαρ, *n.m. gen.* ϑεαρα, a  
 feat, a trick ; α ζ-

ϑεαρᾱιβ λúζα, in feats  
 of strength.

ϑιανη } *n.f. gen.* ϑε̄ιηηε, the  
 ϑε̄ιηη } clergy, clerics.

ϑιᾱζαν, *n.m.* the side or  
 breast ; compare ϑιᾱβ-  
 ρᾱϑ, the breast, the  
 side or trunk of the  
 body.

ϑιρδε, *adj.* expert, ac-  
 tive.

ϑιú } *n.m.*, fame, renown.  
 ϑιú }

ϑλ̄ος, *n.m.* mould, print,  
 impression.

ϑιηηη (*see* ϑιανη).

ϑλ̄ος, *n.f. gen.* ϑλ̄ο̄ε, *pl.*  
 ϑλ̄ο̄α, a stone ; ϑλ̄ο̄α  
 βυᾱδα, precious stones.

ϑλ̄ος, *irr. pres. part* of  
 ϑλ̄ιηηιμ, hearing ; ᾱζ  
 ϑλ̄ος ϑεο̄ιλ, hearing  
 music.

ϑλυαιρ-δεᾱρζ, *comp. adj.*  
 red-eared,

ϑλúδ, *adj.* well-covered,  
 (perhaps patchwork.)

ϑλúη, *n.m.* feathers,  
 down, plumage, *also*  
 ϑλúηᾱϑ

ϑηεαρ, *n.m.*, the skin,  
 neck, waist.

ϑηεαδ, *n.f. gen.* ϑηε̄δε,

- pl. cneada, a wound.*  
*cnearda, adj., mild, honest, modest.*  
*cōmīȝ, v. ac., deck, prepare ; do cōmīȝeas, past pass. v. were made, arranged, laid out.*  
*cōjðce, adv. always, ever.*  
*cōmīljon, v. ac. fulfil, perform, cōmīrljonfeainn, cond. I would fulfil.*  
*coīn (see cú).*  
*cōīn, adj. just, right.*  
*cōīm) adv. so as, equal to, co ) prefix, together.*  
*comann, n.m. affection, friendship.*  
*cōīmaīn, n.f. presence ; cuīmīn ad' cōīmaīn, I put in thy presence. (I put on thee).*  
*cōīm-āīn, adj. equally loud, high, with a loud voice ; do ȝlaoð rē cōīnāīn a cīn, he shouted as loud as he could.*  
*cōīmḁāīl, n.f. a meeting ; fr. cōīm and ḁāīl, a meeting.*  
*cōīmīnac, n.m. a conflict, a fight, a duel ; prop. cōīmīnac, fr. cōīm and bīnac, or bīnoīc, the arm.*  
*cōīnāīb (see cú).*  
*cōīmīas, n.m. discourse, conversation.*  
*cōīnīaīnīc, v. irr. past, saw, cōīncamaīn, we saw.*  
*corcuīn, n.m. gen. corcuīn and corcna, purple, red ; corcuīnāc, adj.*  
*corīn, n.m. gen. corīn and cuīnīn, pl. id. a drinking horn, a cup.*  
*corōīn, n.f. a crown.*  
*cor, n.f. a foot, aīn bonn mo ḁā cor, on the sole of my two feet.*  
*cīas, v. ac. pain, torment, inf. cīasas ; rīon-cīas, lasting torment ; ḁā rīon-cīasas, they being eternally tormented.*  
*cīann, n.m. gen. cīaīnīn, pl. id. a tree, a mast ; caīȝeamuīḁ cīaīnīn, let us throw or draw lots*  
*cīaoḁ, n.f. a branch, a bush.*  
*cīeācḁ, n.m. or f. gen. and pl. cīeācḁa, a wound, sore, scar.*  
*cīeas } int. pron. what,*  
*cīeas } what thing (i.e. ca cīeas?)*  
*cīeas } v. ac. shake, flap.*  
*cīeas } v. ac. believe.*

crīč, *n.f.* country, territory.

crīon } *ind. adj.* withered,  
crīona } old.

croč, *v. ac. inf.* cročad,  
hang; aļi cročad rjor,  
(*lit.*) on hanging down.

cročad (*see* croč).

crojde, *n.m.* a heart.

croim, *v. ac.* bend, stoop,  
až cromad, bending.

cruaļ, *adj. comp.* cruaļde,  
hard, severe, hardy.

crūđ, -uļ, *pl.* -uļde and  
cruļde, *n.m.* a horse-  
shoe.

crut, *n.m.* shape, figure.

cruiņ, *adj.* round.

cú, *n.m.* and *f. gen.* cuiņ,  
or coiņ, *dat.* cuiņ, *pl.*  
coiņ, cuiņ, or cona,  
*dat. pl.* conaļb, a grey-  
hound,

cuač, *n.f. gen.* cuaļče, *pl.*  
cuača, a curl, a ringlet,  
na ž-cuač ņ-ōļi, of the  
curls of gold.

cuaļ, *v. irr. past,* went;  
cuađar, I went; cuaļ-  
đar, thou didst go;  
cuađmar, we went.

cuađmar, (*see* cuaļ).

cuaļi, *n.m.* a visit, a  
journey.

cuaļar, *v. ac. irr.* I heard;  
cuaļamar, we heard;  
cuaļadar, they heard.

cuaļi, *v. ac.* search,  
examine; cuaļižear,  
I searched.

cūžam, *prep. pron.* unto  
me.

cūžaiņ } *prep. pron.* unto  
cūžaiņ } us, towards us,  
cūžaiņ } from cum.

cuiļ, *v. ac. inf.* cui, put,  
send, cuiļear, I put,  
cuiļread, would put,  
cuiļriņ, *cond.* I would  
put, nā cuiļ ru'm, put  
not regard, cuiļreadmar  
*past,* we buried, *i.e.* put  
or set (in the grave.)

cūļi, *n.f. gen.* cūļi, *pl.*  
cūļi, a court, a  
palace.

cūđ, *n.f.* a portion, an  
cūđaca, the portion of  
them (*lit.* at them).

cuiņi, *v. ac. inf.* -i, recollect,  
remember.

cúl, *n.m.* the back of any-  
thing, cúl-baļi, some-  
thing in reserve.

culaļ, *n.m. or f. gen. id.*  
and culađ, *pl.* -đeaca,  
apparel, raiment, a suit  
of clothes.

cum, *n.* order, ÷um, in order that, *prep. aspir. by do understood before it, governs genitive.*

cúma } *n.f.* grief, mourn-  
cúmaid } *ing.*

cúmaçtaç } *adj.* power-  
cômaçtaç } *ful.*

cum, *v. n.* cumað, *past pass.* was made; cumam let us make; a3 cumað bneuz, making or telling lies.

cúmhra, *indec. adj.* fragrant, perfumed.

cúmhac, *n.m.* protection, defence; lúrneac cúmh-dal3, an armour of defence; a coat of mail.

cumça, *part. adj.* formed, shaped.

cumað, *n.m. gen. -a3d*, a champion, a hero : Cúma3d na Cúmao3be nuaid, the Knights of the Red Branch.

Ð' for do.

ða, *num. adj.* two (*used when the noun is expressed*).

ð'a (*fr. de or do and a*), of or to his, hers, its, or theirs; ð'a tao3b, of

her side, concerning her; ð'a ð-t3m, to their country; ð'a luað, speaking of 'it, to its mentioning, being mentioned.

ð'a (*fr. de or do and a*), of or to which, ð'a b-reaça3d rú3l, of what the eye has seen.

ðam, *prep.* by.

ðal, *n.f.* a meeting; a3 t3m3all 'na ðal, approaching near it.

ðall, *adj.* blind.

ðam, *pr. pron.* to me.

ðan, *n.m.* fate, destiny; ta rē a η-ðan, it is destined.

ðana, *adj.* bold, impudent.

ðao3, *adj.* condemned, enslaved.

ðaç, *n.m.* a colour.

ð'am' *for de or do a no* (*in past time*), of which, of what; ð'am' 3eallar, of what I promised.

ðao3, *adj.* dear in price, precious.

ðe, *pr. pron.* of or off him.

ðe, *prep.* of, off, from;

ðe'η *for de an*, of the.

ðeac3ar, *irr. v. subj. mood*, of tē3dm, I go (*irr.*)

that I did go; ʒo  
 ʏ-deačajð řé, that he  
 went.

dealb̃ *n.m.* } *gen.* deilbe, *dat.*  
 deilb̃, *n.f.* } deilb̃, form,  
 shape, ap-  
 pearance.

dealniad̃, *n.m.* radiance,  
 refulgence.

déañta, *perf. part.* made.

déañ } *v. ac. irr.* do, make,  
 deuñ } *inf.* deañam̃, to  
 make.

deuñfar̃, *fut. rel.* will  
 make; deuñta, *past*,  
 made.

deaz̃, *adj.* good; *always*  
*precedes the noun and is*  
*joined with it; written*  
*deiž̃ usually when next*  
*vowel is e or ɪ.*

dear̃ž̃, *adj. comp.* deir̃že,  
 red.

dear̃ž̃, *n.m.* red, a red  
 colour.

dear̃ž̃-ř̃joñ, *n.m.* red wine  
 dear̃ (see deō̃r̃).

dear̃, *adj.* right, south.

dear̃, *adj.* nice, handsome,  
 pretty, *sup.* deir̃re.

dear̃-lam̃, *n.f.* the right  
 hand.

de d̃, *for* de do, of thy.

deir̃im̃, *v. irr. ind.* 1st

*per.* I say, *imp.* abaĩñ,  
 past dũbaĩñt̃.

deič̃, *num. adj.* ten.

dēiž̃ (see deaz̃ and dĩaiž̃).  
 deĩm̃ĩñ, *adj.* certain; ʒo  
 deĩm̃ĩñ, indeed.

dēĩñ, řa ʏ-a dēĩñ, for his  
 sake; az̃ teac̃č̃ řam̃'  
 dēĩñ, approaching me.

dem̃', *pr. pron.*, of my.

deo } *n.f. obs.* an end, ʒo  
 deo, for ever; řa  
 deo } deoiž̃, finally; 'na  
 deōiž̃ } or ioññ a deoiž̃,  
 after him, after  
 that (see dĩaiž̃).

deoc̃, *n.f. gen.* diž̃e, *pl.*  
 deoc̃a, a drink, cũĩñ  
 diž̃e, drinking cups.

deor̃, *n.m. gen.* deō̃r̃, *pl.*  
 deor̃a, a drop, a tear.

dĩ, *pr. pron.* to her; of,  
 or for her; (de or do  
 and ɪ).

Dĩa, *gen.* Dē, *n.m.* God.

dĩaiž̃, *n.f. (obs.)*, a (or ɪ),  
 ʏ-dĩaiž̃ after, 'na dĩaiž̃,  
 or 'na dēiž̃, in her wake,  
 after her; ioññ ãr̃  
 ʏ-dĩaiž̃, after us (see  
 deoiž̃); dĩaiž̃ a ʏ-dĩaiž̃,  
 after each other.

dĩallãĩð̃, } *n.f.*, a saddle,  
 dĩallãĩt̃, } *gen.* -de.



ծան, *adj.* hasty, eager, vehement.

ծար, *n.f.* two persons, as  
ան ծար Բան, the two  
women; ծար Դաճ, two  
sons.

ծոյն, *pr. pron.* of them,  
off or from them.

ծոյն, *pr. pron.* of us, off  
or from us.

ծոյն, *pr. pron.* of me, off  
me.

ծոյն, *n.m. gen.* ծոյն and  
ծոյնա, *pl. id.* a shelter,  
a protection.

ծիւթ, *adj.* straight, sure,  
direct.

ծիր (see ծար),

ծւտած, *n.m.* refusal.

ծաօլիչ, *n.f.* a tress or lock.

ծւծ, *adj.* close, thick.

ծո, *partic. pref.* to verbs,  
*past tense; used occa-*  
*sionally before other*  
*tenses, as* ծո չեճալիս,  
thou wilt get.

ծո, *poss. pron.* thy, ծո  
չեճի, thy coming.

ծո, *sign of inf.* ծո լսած,  
or աչ լսած, speaking of.

ծո, *prep.* to, for, of; ծո  
լաճալիս, into the pre-  
sence; ծոյն to the,  
ծոյնից ա'ր ծո լո, by

night and by day.

ծո, (*for* ա) *rel. pron.*  
which.

ծո, *num.* two (see ծա).

ծո Բ' (see Բուծ).

ծոճ, *adj.* close, fast.

ծոճ' *pr. pron. i.e.,* ծո ծո,  
to thy.

ծոյն, *pr. pron.* to them,  
by them; աչ շեճի  
ծո Բ, coming by them,  
on their coming. (See  
*Dr. O'Donovan, p. 303*).

ծոյն, *n.f.* a fist, a grasp of  
the hand.

ծոյն, *adj.* sorrowful, sad.

ծոյնիչ, *adj.* grievous, diffi-  
cult.

ծոյն, *adj.* brown.

ծոյնիչ } *adj. comp.* ծոյնից  
ծոյնիչ } deep.

ծոյն, *pr. pron.* to my (*from*  
*do and* Դո), of my.

ծոյնիս, *n.m. gen.* ծոյնիս,  
the world.

ծոյնիչ, *v. ac.* darkened;  
չաւ ծոյնիչ, *past,* till  
darkened.

ծոյնիս, *n.m. gen. and pl.*  
ծոյնիս, a shedding;  
ծոյնիս Դոյն, floods of  
tears.

ծիւթ, *n.m.* aspect, coun-  
tenance.



δρ̣ι̣τ̣λε̣αν̣η̣α̣ς̣, *adj.* sparkling, glittering.

δρ̣ύ̣κ̣τ̣, *n.f.* or *m. gen.* δρ̣ύ̣κ̣τ̣α, dew.

δρ̣υ̣ι̣μ̣, *n.m.* a back, a ridge; δρ̣υ̣ι̣μ̣ ρ̣λέ̣ι̣βε̣, ridge of a mountain.

δ̣υ̣α̣λ̣, *adj.*, customary, usual, due.

δ̣υ̣α̣λ̣, *n.m.* a lock of hair, a ringlet.

δ̣ύ̣β̣α̣ς̣, *adj.* melancholy, gloomy.

δ̣υ̣β̣η̣α̣ρ̣, *v. ac. irr. past*, I did say; δ̣υ̣β̣η̣α̣ι̣ρ̣, thou saidst; δ̣υ̣β̣α̣ι̣μ̣τ̣, said (see δ̣ε̣ι̣ι̣).

δ̣υ̣β̣η̣δ̣η̣α̣ς̣, *adj.* sorrowful.

δ̣υ̣ι̣λλ̣ε̣α̣β̣α̣ρ̣, *n.m.* a foliage.

δ̣υ̣η̣ε̣, *n.m.* a man, a person.

δ̣ύ̣ι̣η̣η̣, *pr. pron.* to us.

δ̣υ̣ι̣τ̣, *pr. pron.* to thee.

δ̣ύ̣ι̣ρ̣ι̣ζ̣, *v. ac.* awaken;

δ̣ύ̣ι̣ρ̣ι̣ζ̣ε̣α̣δ̣, *past pass.* was awakened; δ̣ύ̣ι̣ρ̣ι̣ζ̣-ε̣α̣μ̣α̣ι̣, we awoke.

δ̣υ̣λ̣, *v. irr. inf.* to go, to depart; α̣ζ̣ δ̣υ̣λ̣, going.

δ̣υ̣λ̣, *n.m.* going, a progress.

δ̣ύ̣η̣, *n.m. gen. and pl.*

δ̣ύ̣ι̣η̣, a fortress, a castle.

έ̣, *pers. pr.* he, him, it.

ε̣α̣ς̣, *gen. ejc, n.m.* a horse, a steed; ρ̣τ̣ε̣α̣δ̣-ε̣α̣ς̣, a steed; κα̣ε̣λ̣-ε̣α̣ς̣, a slender steed.

ε̣α̣κ̣τ̣, *n.f. gen. and pl.* ε̣α̣κ̣τ̣α, an act, a deed, an exploit.

ε̣α̣κ̣τ̣α̣ς̣, *adj.* deed-doing, renowned.

ε̣α̣δ̣, *pr. pron.* it, from of έ̣, ι̣ρ̣ ε̣α̣δ̣, it is; 'ρ̣ε̣α̣δ̣, yes; generally used for ρ̣ε̣ or έ̣ as *nom.* to ι̣ρ̣, when a clause of a sentence is the antecedent.

ε̣α̣ζ̣α̣λ̣, *form of ε̣α̣ζ̣λ̣α, n.f.* fear.

ε̣α̣ζ̣λ̣α, *n.f.*, fear.

ε̣α̣λ̣α, *n.f.* a swan.

ε̣ι̣δε̣, *n.m.* armour, cloth, raiment.

ε̣ι̣δ̣ε̣, *perf. part.* accoutred, clothed.

ε̣ι̣ζ̣ε̣αρ̣, *n.m. gen.* ε̣ι̣ζ̣ι̣ρ̣, *pl.* ε̣ι̣ζ̣ρε̣; *dat.* ε̣ι̣ζ̣ρ̣ι̣β̣, a learned man, a sage.

ε̣ι̣λε̣, *ind. adj. pron.* other, another.

ε̣ι̣λ̣ι̣τ̣, *n.f.* a deer, a hind.

Ε̣ι̣η̣ε̣, *n.f. gen.* Ε̣ι̣η̣ε̣αν̣η̣κ̣ *dat.* Ε̣ι̣ι̣η̣η̣, Ireland.

ε̣ι̣η̣ι̣ζ̣, *v. n.* arise.

ε̣ι̣ρ̣, *n.f. obs.* a trace; *used*

*only in such words as*  
 ɬap éɪr, after, ɔ'a éɪr,  
 after him.

éɪrɬ, *v. ac.* listen, hearken.

eólar, *n.m.* the way,  
 knowledge, science.

eun } *n.m. gen. and pl.* éɪn.  
 ɬan } a bird.

eurɬuɪðe, *adj.* ready, soon,  
 swift.

Ƒa } *prep.* under, Ƒa'n lɪc  
 Ƒaoɪ } under the stone, Ƒa  
 cɹeað, what for? why?

Ƒacar, *v. irr. (past. subj.*  
*of cɪðɪm)*, ɪɪ Ƒacar, I  
 did not see; ɲo a  
 b-Ƒacar, or in what  
 thou hast seen; ɬo  
 b-Ƒacamaɲ, till we saw;  
 ɲac b-Ƒacadaɲ, that  
 they did not see.

Ƒada, *adj.* long.

ɬaɬ, *v. ac.* leave, *inf.*,  
 Ƒaɬbaɪl; ɔ' Ƒaɬar or  
 Ƒaɬbar ɹlan, I left  
 safely, I bade farewell;  
 Ƒaɬbaɪr, thou didst  
 leave; ɬap éɪr mē ɔ'  
 Ƒaɬbaɪl, after me to  
 leave, *i.e.*, after my  
 leaving.

Ƒaɬ, *v. irr. inf.* Ƒaɬaɪl (*see*  
 Ƒuapap), get, find; le

Ƒaɬaɪl, to be found;  
 ɔa b-Ƒaɬaɪɲɲ-re, if I  
 could get; ɬo b-Ƒaɬað  
 ɹɪ, till she could get.

Ƒaɬað, *see* Ƒaɬ.

Ƒaɬaɪl, *see* Ƒaɬ.

Ƒaɬbaɪl, (*see* Ƒaɬ.)

Ƒaɪcɹɪɲ } *n.f.* sight, *irr.*  
 Ƒeɪcɹɪɲ } *inf.* of cɪðɪm or  
 Ƒeɪcɹɪɲ } Ƒeɪcɹɪɲ, seeing.

Ƒaɪcɹɪɲ } *v. irr.* I see, also  
 Ƒeɪcɹɪɲ } cɪðɪm.

Ƒa'cɪð } *v. irr. (sub. form of*  
 Ƒeacacɪð } cɪðɪm), saw, has  
 seen; ɲac b-Ƒeac-  
 ca'ð mē, that  
 I did not see.

Ƒaɪɬe, *n.f.* a welcome, a  
 greeting; céað Ƒaɪɬe,  
 a hundred welcomes.

Ƒaɪɬɪɬ. *v. ac.* welcome;  
 aɬ Ƒaɪɬɪúɬað, welcom-  
 ing.

Ƒaɪɲe, *n.m.* a ring, a  
 circle.

Ƒaɪɲɪɲɬ, *adj.* wide.

Ƒam', *for* Ƒaoɪ mo, under  
 my; Ƒam' ɔéɪɲ, near  
 me.

Ƒa'n, *i.e.* Ƒaoɪ an, under  
 the.

Ƒann, *adj.* weak, faint;  
 ɬo Ƒann, weakly; ɬap  
 éɪr ap laocɹaɪð be, ɬo

բան, after our heroes were defeated; ծ'ա Յ-ժաօյծեան Յօ բան, they being exhausted weakly.

բան, *v. ac.* stay, remain.

բանամ } *v. a. imp.* let  
բանաժաօր } us stay, re-  
main.

բաօ, *prep. pron.*, under him, under it.

բաօն, *adj.* weak, faint, void.

բար, *v. ac.* grow, *inf. id.*

աՅ բար, growing.

բաժ, *n.m.* cause, reason;  
ժբաժ բաժ? what  
cause? why?

բաժաժ, *n.m.* a giant.

բաժար, *n.m.* goodness,  
excellence; ալի բաժար,  
first rate; ծալ ա ծ-բա-  
ժար, improving.

բաժտ, *n.f.* time, place;  
ա յ-աօյիբաժտ լե, to-  
gether with; ծօ'ն  
տբար բաժտ, for the  
third time; ա յ ծաբա  
բաժտ, in the second  
place; բաժտօրբաժտար  
ան, once upon a time.

բաժ, *n.f.* length, extent;  
ալի բաժ, throughout,

during; բաժ ա լե,  
during his life.

բար, *n.m. gen.* բիր, *pl.*  
բարա, *dat.* բարալծ, a  
man, a husband.

բարալծ, *n.f.* a spindle,  
a cubit (*see* լարՅ).

բարտ, *n.m.* a grave;  
բարտ-ժաօ, an epitaph.

բարի, *adj.* better, *comp.*  
օր յալծ.

բար (*see* բար).

բարժա, *adv.* henceforth,  
further on.

բարժա, *n.m.* a feast.

բալ (*see* բալ).

բալ, *emph. pr.* own, self;  
լիօմ բալ, to or with  
myself.

բալիս (*see* բալիս).

բալբաժ, *v. irr.* will see,  
*fut. of* շալմ, բալբալի,  
thou wilt see.

բալմի, *ind. n.* power, a  
possible thing; ծ  
բալմի, perhaps, *i.e.* it  
were possible; յ բալմի  
լիօմ, I can.

բալմ, *n.f.* force, need.

բար } *n.m. gen.* բալ and  
բար } բար, ծար ա  
բար } բալմ, top of the  
grass.

*v. ac. inf.* *feucaín*,  
*feuc* } look, behold, view;  
*féac* } *δ'feucár*, I looked;  
*δ'feuc ré*, he look-  
 ed.

*flað*, *n.m.* a deer.

*flaðale*, *n.f.* a weed, *coll.*  
 weeds.

*flafruiḡ*, *v. ac. inf.* *fla-*  
*fruiḡe*, ask, inquire; *δ'*  
*flafruiḡear*, I asked.

*flal*, *adj.* generous, hospi-  
 table, *voc. and gen.*,  
*fél*, *comp.* *féile*.

*Fíann*, *n.f. gen.* *Féinne*,  
*Fianna Eireann*: the  
 body of the Fíann;  
 the troops of Fíonn col-  
 lectively; *Fíann*, one  
 of that body; *tar éir*  
*na b-Fíann*, after the  
 Fíann.

*fill*, *v. ac.* return; *ar fill*  
*rí*, whether she re-  
 turned; *fillfid*, *fut.*  
 will return.

*filllead*, *n.m.* a returning;  
*n'ar b'filllead di*, that  
 there was no returning  
 for her, that she could  
 not return.

*fíon*, *n.m.* wine; *íomad*  
*fíonta*, many wines,  
*i.e.* different kinds of

wine.

*Fíonn*, *n.m. gen.* *Fíonn*,  
 Fíonn Mac Chumhail.

*fíonn*, *adj. comp.* *fínne*  
 white, fair; *ir fínne*  
*blaé*, in bloom, is most  
 fair.

*fíor*, *adj.* true.

*fíor-caoín*, *comp. adj.*  
 truly gentle.

*fíor-laoc*, *n.m. pl.* *-aoic*,  
 a true hero, champion.

*fíor*, *n.m. gen.* *féara*,  
 knowledge; *ta fíor*  
*aḡam*, I know; *-δ's*  
*fíor*, *lit.* to her know-  
 ing, to visit her.

*fítcíoll* } *n.f. gen.* *fítcílle*  
*fítcéall* } chess; *aḡmírt*  
*fítcéall* } *fítcílle*, play-  
 ing (of) chess.

*flaítc*, *n.m. gen.* *flaḡa*, *pl.*  
*id. and flaíte*, a prince,  
 a hero; *arḡ-flaítc*, a  
 high chief.

*flaítear* } *n.m. also flaí-*  
*flaḡar* } *ḡeamhar*,  
 Heaven.

*plead*, *n.f.* a banquet.

*plearḡ*, *n.m. gen.* *pleirḡ*, a  
 wreath, a garland.

*flíḡ* } *n.f. common chick-*  
*flíod* } weed.

*fluic*, *v. a.* wet; *ḡur fluic*

а брoлнн, till (they)  
wet his breast; лa плујџ,  
a wet day.

flúipre, *n.* enough, plenty.  
fōð, *n.m., gen.* fōðs, *pl. id.*  
and fōða, a turf, a sod,  
land.

ꠘꠟꠐꠤꠞꠤꠞꠤ, *cpd. adj.* sod-deep. See ꠟꠟꠤꠞꠤ.

ꝑōl, *n.f.* a while; 3o ꝑōl,  
for a while, yet.

foillriſ, *v.ac., inf.* -luſad,  
shew, reveal, publish.

բօւրիւն, *n.f.* help, relief.

բօլորստ, *n.m., gen. -ելտ*  
violence, oppression.

polac, *see* poluḡ.

fołt, *n.m.*, *gen.* fołt and  
fułt, the hair of the  
head; a3 neubað fułt,  
tearing hair.

polujǝ, *v. ac.* hide, cover;  
 polac, *inf. and pres.*  
*part.*; aǝ polac a bɪoǝ,  
 covering her shoes.

פֿונן, *n. m., gen. -ֿונן*,  
delight, pleasure, long-  
ing; a tune.

for, *conj.* yet, moreover,  
as yet, still.

ƿƿar, *n. m., gen.* ƿƿar, *pl.* ƿƿara, a shower; ƿƿara deop, showers of tears.

fuʒaɪn } *v. ac. inf.* fuʒ-  
 fōʒaɪn }     nað,   pro-  
           claim, announce.

ꝥuam, *n.f., gen. -me, pl.*  
ꝥuama, sound, a noise,  
sound of the voice.

բախար, *v. ac. irr.* (*past tense of բռն*), did get, find; բախար շալիւմ, I won regard; բախար, found death (*died*).

ῥυαῖναι, *v. ac., inf.* ῥυαῖναι, deliver, redeem.

ʔuɪl (2nd form of ʔa), am.  
 is, are ; ʔuɪlm, I am ;  
 ʔuɪlmɔd, we are ; ʔuɪld,  
 they are ; an b-ʔuɪlm?  
 whether am I ? nɪ ʔuɪl  
 or nɪ b-ʔuɪl, is not ; zo  
 b-ʔuɪl rē, that he is ;  
 See nɪ 'l.

բւոյն, *pr. pron.* under us.  
 քաւոյն, *v. ac., inf.* քաւոյն  
 endure, suffer, քաւոյն  
 չաւ, they suffer; իսկ  
 քաւոյն չաւ, which  
 they do not suffer.

rum, *pr. pron.* under me

'3 for 43.

'ṣa (for aṣ a) *prep. and pron.* at his, (also ḏ'a and ḏ'a) 'ṣa lu aḏ, speaking of him, her, or it.

ḡab, *v. ac., inf.* ḡabáil, take, seize, *idiom*, go, come; do ḡabamar ar ḡcead, we took our leave; do ḡabar buíð-eacár leir an ríḡ, I gave thanks to the king; do ḡab ionḡanacár Fionn, wonder seized Fionn.

ḡabáil, *n.f., gen.* -ála, a taking; aḡu mo ḡabáil dam, on going of me (*see* ḡab).

ḡabra, *p. n. m.* Gabhra, where the *Fianna Éireann* were defeated by Cormac Mac Airt, after which their power declined. (A place near the Boyne in Meath, or Garristown, Co. Dublin).

ḡac, *indec. adj. pron.* each, every.

ḡadar, *n.m., gen. and pl.* -aḡu, a dog, a hunting-dog, a beagle.

ḡáru, *n.f., gen.* ḡárua, *pl.* ḡáruca, a shout, an outcry; trí ḡáruca ḡruḡu, three shouts of merriment; -ḡuḡl, of weeping.

ḡárua, *n.m., gen. id.* a laugh, laughter.

ḡáruu, *n.f., gen.* ḡárua, *pl. id.* and -maḡna, a calling, vocation, title, invocation, praise; (*popularly*) esteem, reputation.

ḡáruḡe, *n.f.* prowess, valour, bravery.

ḡáruḡeac, } *n. m., gen.*  
ḡáruḡiðeac, } -aḡḡ and  
ḡáruḡeadaac, } -lḡ, *pl.*  
-aḡḡe and -lḡe, a warrior, a hero; a ruḡḡ-ḡáruḡeadaaḡḡ, O kingly hero.

ḡan, *prep.* without.

ḡaoḡal, ḡaoḡdeal, ḡae-deal, ḡaiðeal *n.m., gen.* -ðil, *pl.* -ðil and -ðeala, a Gael, an Irishman, or a Highland Scot.

ḡaoḡ, *n.f., gen.* ḡaoḡte, *pl.* ḡaoḡa, the wind.

ḡaruḡ, *adj., comp.* ḡaruḡe, rough.

ḡaruḡ-ḡliac, *see* ḡleo and ḡliac.

ḡaruḡca, *see* ḡáru.

ḡarda, *indec. adj.* clover, skilful, gallant, spruce.

ḡeabað, *v. ac. irr. fut.* will get, find; (*imp.*

բայ) ; չեաճալի, (2nd)  
thou wilt get ; ծօ չեա-  
ճալի քեզ լիւր, thou  
wilt get leave from me.

չեաճալի, *see* չեաճալիծ.

չեաճ, *see* չեւճ.

չեալ, *adj., comp.* շիւ, fair,  
white ; իր շիւ, is fairer,  
fairest (*pres.*) ; եւ շիւ,  
was fairer, fairest (*past*)

չեալ-շնի, *see* շնի.

չեալլ, *v.a., inf.* -լեամալի,  
promise ; *past emph.*  
չեալլար-բա, I myself  
promised ; ծ'ար չեալլար  
of what I promised ;  
որ չեալլ ալի, because  
of.

չեան, *n.m., gen.* -նա, favour  
fondness ; affection,  
*adj.* loving, lovely.

չեար, *n.m., pl.* -բա. obliga-  
tions, bonds, spells ;  
բա՛ւ չեարայի շրայիծ,  
under strict obliga-  
tions.

չեիքեծ, *v. ac. irr. cons.*  
*past. (imp. բայ)* used to  
get ; չեիկոն (1st. pers.)  
որ չեիկոն, as I was  
wont to get.

չեիկոն, *see* չեիքեծ.

չեւճ, *n.f., gen.* չեւճե, *pl.*  
չեւճա, a branch, an

arm, a member ; ծե  
բիլճ մօ չեւճ, by the  
strength of my arms.

չեւր *adj., comp.* չեւրե, *pl.*  
չեւրա, keen, sharp.

չիծ, *conj.*, though, al-  
though. *See* լիւր.

չիւրեա, *n.m.* a girth, a band  
չլաւ, *v. ac., inf.* -քաճ,  
take ; 'նա չլաւ, than  
(the steed) took ; ծօ  
չլաւար շարիւր, I grew  
weary.

չլաւե, *see* չլաւ.

չլաւ, *adj., comp.* չլաւե,  
*pl.* չլաւա, clean, pure,  
clear ; չլաւ բար, due  
west ; չլաւ միւծ, clear  
level ; եւ չլաւե բճալ,  
most clear in radiance.

չլար, *adj., green, comp.*  
*and gen. f.* չլարե, *dat.*  
*f.* չլար, *pl.* չլարա ; չօ  
հ-Ելլիւր չլար, to green  
Erin.

չլեան, *n.m., gen.* չլեանա  
*and չլիոն, pl.* չլեանեա,  
a valley, a glen.

Չլեան-ան-բմօլ, *cpd. p.n.*  
the valley of the  
thrush, now Glens-  
mol, near Dublin.

չլիւրե, *adj.* chosen, select,  
good ; also glittering



շլեօ } *n.m.* noise, tumult  
շլիւծ } strife; Ճարծ-շլիւծ  
rough conflict.

շլեւր, *v.a., inf. id.* prepare,  
arrange ; ծօ շլեւր-  
ամար օրիւն, we got  
ourselves ready (*i.e.* for  
the journey) ; ծօ  
շլեւրար, I prepared.

շլօր, *n.f., gen.* շլօրե,  
glory.

շլօր, *n.m., gen.* -օր, speech  
noise ; ծօ շլօր շուծ-  
կող, in sweet-voiced  
speech.

շնօր, *n.f.,* the counte-  
nance, grace, endear-  
ment.

շնօշ, *n.m., gen.* -շօ, *pl. id.*  
and -շօյ, custom,  
manner ; ծօ շնօշ,  
*adv.,* always, usually ;  
մար Բսծ շնօշ, as usual.

շնօ, *n.f.* countenance, ap-  
pearance ; շնօ - շնօ,  
bright countenance ;  
շնօ շնօ, loving coun-  
tenance.

շնօմ, *see* ղմ.

շնօմ, *n.m., gen.* -մօ, *pl.*  
*id.,* -մօ and -մօր,  
action, an exploit, an  
act, a deed.

շնօր, *n.f., gen.* -րե, coun-

tenance, aspect ; 'նօ  
շնօր, in her face.

շնօր, *n.m., pl.* շնօր, a  
moan, a neigh ; շնօրած,  
շնօրալիլ, lowing.

շօ, *conj.* that, *prep.* till,  
until, unto, to, with ;  
նօ շօ, until ; շօ ծ-շ,  
unto ; շօ յ-ա, with their :  
sign prefixed to adjec-  
tives to form adverbs ;  
շօ բիօր, truly ; *par. be-*  
*fore verbs,* that ; շօ  
մ-Բ, that it was or  
may be.

շօ, *n.m.,* deceit, false-  
hood ; շօ շօ, without  
guile, in truth.

շօմ, *n.m.,* the colour  
blue ; ծօ շօմ իւր, of  
fresh blue.

շօմ, *adj., comp.* շօմե,  
*pl.* շօմա, blue.

շօմ-բօր, *see* բօր.

շնօ, *n.m.,* love ; բիօր-  
շնօ, lasting love.

շնօն, *n.f., gen.* շնօն.  
hideousness, abhor-  
rence ; Բ ինօ շնօն,  
most hideous.

շնօր, *n.m.* grace, favour ;  
մի յ յնօր, king  
of grace.

շնօր, *n.m.* a contest ;



*compare* Էրեարձար.

Էրեարդ, *n.m.*, *gen.* Էրարդ, merriment, exultation, joy; մօր-ճրեարդ, great pleasure. (*See* Յար.)

Էրեարդա, *part. adj.* carved, embossed, neat; Բա ճրեարդա լծօծ, of chiselled mould.

Էրէր, *see* Էրար.

Էրար, *n.f.*, *gen.* Էրէրե, *dat.* Էրէր, the sun; Ժարից Էրէրե, a glimpse of the sun; Բա՛ն Էրէր, under the sun; Դար Ժն Էրէր, like the sun.

Էրարդան, *n.m.*, *gen. and pl.* -արդ, a royal seat, a bower, a sunny spot, a summer house.

Էրար-բեար, *cpd. n.f.* a bright-faced woman, *lit.* a sun-woman.

Էրարդար, *adj.* sunny.

Էրարդ, *see* Էրեարդ.

Էրարդ, *adj.*, *comp.* -ոյե, beautiful. elegant.

Էրարծ, *n.m.* } a cheek.  
Էրարծ, *n.f.* }

Էրար, *v. ac.* pray, Էրարբեար *cond.* Ը Էրարբար, I would pray.

Էր, *n.m.*, *gen.* Էր and

Յօր, *pl. id.* weeping.

Էր, *prep.* until, *conj.* that, *par.* before verbs, *form of* Յօ *with past time or in emphatic assertion*; Էր Ժն եար, that it is; Էր մե, that it is I. *See* Յօ.

Էր, *n.m.*, *gen.* Էր, *pl. id.* and Էրարդ; Ը Էր, with a voice; Ըարդ-Էր, gentle voice.

Էր-Ժն, *cpd. adj.* sweet-voiced, melodious.

Է, *pers. pron.* she, her, it.  
Է, *prep.*, *see* Ժ.

Էր, *pers. pron.* they, them.

Էրարդ, *n.m.*, *gen. and pl.* -արդ, iron; Էրարդ, *gen. used as an adjective*, (made) of iron.

Էրար, *v. ac.*, *inf.* Էրարար, ask, demand; Ը Էրարար եար, I asked leave.

Էր } *n.f.* balm, a remedy.  
Էր }

Էրար, *prep.* between, *conj.* both.

Էրեարդ } *n.m.*, *gen.* -րդ,  
Էրարդ } hell; Ժ Էրեարդ. Ըար, in hell condemned.

ἰμῖοι } *n.m., gen. and pl.*  
 ἰμεῖα } -ἰλ, a border, an  
 edge (see *bōpδ*).

ἰμῖν, *v. ac., inf.* ἰμῖν, *play* (see *ῖτῆεἰα*).

ἰμῖν, *n.f., gen. and pl.*  
 ἰμῖν, *play, a game.*

ἰμῖν, *n.f., gen.* -ἰν, *going, departure, a progress, proceeding.*

ἰμῖν, *v.n., inf.* ἰμῖν, *go, depart*; δ' ἰμῖν  
 ἰμῖν, *who went from thee*; ἰμῖν ἰμῖν ἰμῖν  
*going from me.*

ἰν, *see a and αν.*

ἰν, *n.f., gen.* ἰν, *daughter, a virgin*; ἰν

ἰν, *pl.* ἰν, *a daughter, a virgin*; ἰν  
 ἰν, *O blooming virgin*; ἰν, *the ladies' bower*; ἰν - ἰν  
*gentle daughter.*

ἰν, *pers. pron. we, us.*

ἰν, *see αν.*

ἰν, *v. ac., inf.* ἰν, *tell, declare*; ἰν, *I tell*;  
 ἰν, *I told*; ἰν, *I will tell*;  
 ἰν, *past. (2nd pers.) thou didst tell.*

ἰν, *pr. pron. in her, in it, there* (see *αν*).

ἰν, *n.m., gen.* -ἰν, *many, much*; ἰν  
 ἰν, *many jewels.*

ἰν, *n.f., gen.* -ἰν, *dispute, controversy.*

ἰν } *indec. adj., many,*  
 ἰν } *much*; ἰν  
 ἰν, *many a book.*

ἰν } *an intens. prefix, fit,*  
 ἰν } *proper, suitable.*

ἰν, *also αν and 'αν,*  
*conj., than.*

ἰν } *n.m., gen. and pl.*

ἰν } -ἰν, *a place*;  
 ἰν ἰν, *in her or its place.*

ἰν } *adj. (no comp.)*

ἰν } *equal, same*;  
 ἰν ἰν, *that is not a like case*; ἰν  
 ἰν, *the radiance of her was equal, &c.*

ἰν, *n.m., gen. and pl.* -ἰν, *a wonder, surprise, a marvel.*

ἰν (or αν, *which see*)  
*prep. in*; ἰν, *in me.*

ἰν, *in our*; ἰν, *in his, hers, its, their.*

10<sup>00</sup>α, *pr. pron.* in them.

10<sup>00</sup>α, *adj.* low; 0<sup>0</sup> 1<sup>00</sup>0<sup>0</sup>, lowly, privately; *compare* 0<sup>0</sup> α<sup>00</sup>.

1<sup>0</sup>, *assert. verb.* it is: *sec. form* α<sup>0</sup>, *perf.* βα or buδ, *fut.* bu<sup>0</sup>, *cond.* baδ or buδ; 1<sup>0</sup> <sup>0</sup>1<sup>00</sup>α<sup>0</sup> <sup>0</sup>0<sup>0</sup>, I desire; 1<sup>0</sup> δ<sup>00</sup>1<sup>00</sup>3<sup>0</sup> <sup>0</sup>0<sup>0</sup>, I think it sad; 1<sup>0</sup> ē <sup>0</sup>0<sup>0</sup>, this is: used as a sign of superlative; 1<sup>0</sup> <sup>00</sup>δ, greatest; 1<sup>0</sup> <sup>0</sup>α<sup>00</sup>1<sup>0</sup>, best.

1<sup>0</sup>0<sup>0</sup>α } *see* 1<sup>00</sup>α<sup>0</sup>  
1<sup>00</sup>0<sup>0</sup> }

1<sup>00</sup>1<sup>00</sup>3<sup>0</sup>, *v. ac., inf.* 1<sup>00</sup>1<sup>00</sup>3<sup>0</sup>αδ, humble, abase, lower; δ' 1<sup>00</sup>1<sup>00</sup>3<sup>0</sup> α<sup>0</sup> τ-α<sup>00</sup>αδ, the storm abated.

1<sup>0</sup>α, *n.m., gen.* 1<sup>00</sup>α<sup>0</sup>, 1<sup>00</sup>0<sup>0</sup>, *dat.* 1<sup>0</sup>δ, *pl.* 1<sup>00</sup>α<sup>0</sup>ē, 1<sup>00</sup>α<sup>0</sup>α, 1<sup>00</sup>α<sup>0</sup>ē, a day; δ<sup>0</sup> 1<sup>0</sup>δ, by day; α<sup>00</sup>1<sup>0</sup> α<sup>00</sup>α<sup>00</sup>1<sup>0</sup> 1<sup>00</sup>0<sup>0</sup>, at peep of day; 1<sup>0</sup> δ'α, a day of (those on) which, &c.

1<sup>00</sup>α<sup>00</sup>1<sup>0</sup>, *v. ac., inf.* -1<sup>00</sup>τ, speak.

1<sup>00</sup>3<sup>0</sup>, *adj., comp.* 1<sup>00</sup>3<sup>0</sup>ē, *pl.* 1<sup>00</sup>3<sup>0</sup>α, weak, faint.

1<sup>0</sup>α 3<sup>00</sup>α<sup>0</sup>, *p.n.m., gen.* -3<sup>00</sup>1<sup>0</sup>,

the province of Leinster  
1<sup>00</sup>α<sup>0</sup>, *n.f., gen.* 1<sup>00</sup>α<sup>00</sup>ē, *dat.* 1<sup>00</sup>α<sup>00</sup>, *pl.* 1<sup>00</sup>α<sup>00</sup>α, *dat.* 1<sup>00</sup>α<sup>00</sup>α1<sup>0</sup>, a hand; δ<sup>00</sup>1<sup>00</sup> α<sup>00</sup> 1<sup>00</sup>α<sup>00</sup> 1<sup>00</sup>, by that hand; 1<sup>00</sup>α<sup>0</sup> α<sup>00</sup>1<sup>00</sup> 1<sup>00</sup>α<sup>00</sup>, hand to hand; δ<sup>0</sup> β<sup>00</sup>1<sup>00</sup>1<sup>00</sup> <sup>00</sup>0 1<sup>00</sup>α<sup>0</sup>, I give my hand; α<sup>00</sup>1<sup>00</sup> 1<sup>00</sup>α<sup>00</sup>, in bonds, captive.

1<sup>00</sup>α<sup>0</sup>, *adj., comp.* 1<sup>00</sup>α<sup>00</sup>ē, *pl.* 1<sup>00</sup>α<sup>00</sup>α, full, complete (*in composition*, full, sufficiently): 1<sup>00</sup>α or 1<sup>00</sup>α<sup>00</sup> 1<sup>00</sup>α<sup>0</sup>-1<sup>00</sup>1<sup>00</sup>β<sup>00</sup>α<sup>0</sup>, in full chase; 1<sup>00</sup>α<sup>0</sup>-1<sup>00</sup>ē1<sup>00</sup>, full course; 3<sup>0</sup> 1<sup>00</sup>α<sup>0</sup>-1<sup>00</sup>1<sup>00</sup>, full freshly, &c.; 1<sup>00</sup>α<sup>00</sup> 1<sup>00</sup>α<sup>0</sup>-β<sup>00</sup>α<sup>00</sup>1<sup>0</sup>, in (*under*) full victory.

1<sup>00</sup>α<sup>0</sup>-β<sup>00</sup>α<sup>0</sup>ē, *n.m.* full bloom.

1<sup>00</sup>α<sup>0</sup>-β<sup>00</sup>α<sup>00</sup>1<sup>0</sup>, *see* 1<sup>00</sup>α<sup>0</sup>.

1<sup>00</sup>α<sup>0</sup>-δ<sup>00</sup>ōē, *cpd. adj.* full fast, sudden.

1<sup>00</sup>α<sup>0</sup>-δ<sup>00</sup>1<sup>00</sup>β<sup>00</sup>α<sup>0</sup>, *adj.* full melancholy, gloomy.

1<sup>00</sup>α<sup>0</sup>-<sup>00</sup>δ<sup>00</sup>1<sup>00</sup>, *cpd. adj.* very great.

1<sup>00</sup>α<sup>0</sup>-1<sup>00</sup>ē1<sup>00</sup>, *see* 1<sup>00</sup>α<sup>0</sup>.

1<sup>00</sup>α<sup>0</sup>-1<sup>00</sup>1<sup>00</sup>β<sup>00</sup>α<sup>0</sup>, *see* 1<sup>00</sup>α<sup>0</sup>.

1<sup>00</sup>α<sup>0</sup>-1<sup>00</sup>1<sup>00</sup>, *see* 1<sup>00</sup>α<sup>0</sup>.

1<sup>00</sup>α<sup>0</sup>ōē, *n.m., gen.* 1<sup>00</sup>α<sup>00</sup>1<sup>0</sup>, *pl.* *id.* and 1<sup>00</sup>α<sup>00</sup>1<sup>00</sup>α, a hero; 1<sup>00</sup>1<sup>00</sup>3<sup>0</sup>-1<sup>00</sup>α<sup>0</sup>ōē, kingly warrior.

- laoçµa|ð, *n.m. pl.* a band of heroes. See ϣaηη.  
 laoζ, *n.m., gen.* laoiζ, a calf; cēað laoζ, a hundred calves.  
 laoi, *see* la.  
 laoið } *n.f., gen.* -ðe, *pl.*  
 laoi } ðçe, *and* -ðeaηηa, a lay, a poem.  
 laµ, *n.m., gen.* laµµ, the midst, the floor; a laµ, in the midst; aµµ laµ, laid low on the ground.  
 laµ, *v.ac. and n., inf.* -að, light, shine, blaze, kindle.  
 lačaµµ, *n.f.* presence, company; a lačaµµ, in presence (of); do lačaµµ to the presence of; am lačaµµ, before me.  
 le, *prep.* with, by, to.  
 leaba } *n.f., gen.* leabča,  
 leapa } *pl.* leapača *and* leapčāča, a bed; leapčāča clú|ð, warm beds (beds of patchwork).  
 leabaµ, *n.m., gen. and pl.* -aµµ, a book.  
 leac, *n.f., gen.* lejce, *pl.* leaca, a flag, a stone; leac maµµµµµµ, a flag of marble.  
 leačt } *n.m., gen.* -čta,  
 leačða } *pl.* -čta|ζε, a monument, a grave stone.  
 leaζ, *v.a., inf.* -ζað, lay, throw down: ma lea-ζaµµ τµoiζ, if thou layest a foot.  
 leaζaµµ, *see* leaζ.  
 leaη *v.ac., inf.* leaηaηaη follow, continue; leaη aµµ do ϣzeul, continue (on) thy story; leaη ðe, persevere.  
 leapčāča, *see* leaba.  
 leaµ, *n.m., gen.* liµ, the sea; taµ leaµ, beyond the sea.  
 leat, *pr. pron.* with, by, or to thee.  
 leačaη, *adj., comp.* lejčne, *dat. f.* leačaη, broad.  
 lê|, *pr. pron.* with her.  
 lejce, *see* leac.  
 lê|ζ, *v. ac., inf.* lê|ζεaη, let, allow, leave; lê|ζ ðe give over, desist; lê|ζ aµ, let out; lê|ζm|ð ðe, let us leave off; do lê|ζεaðaµ, they gave, they let.  
 lê|µ, *n.f., gen.* -me, *pl.* -meaηηa, a leap, a

- spring; do b'fearu  
léim, best in bounding;  
see aip.
- léin, see loc léin.
- léine, *n.f., gen. id. pl.*  
léinteaca, a shirt, a  
linen garment; léine  
rriól, a shirt of satin.
- léip, *obs. adj.; adv.* go léip,  
all; uile go léip, alto-  
gether, entirely.
- léip, *adj., comp.* léine,  
clear, plain; nac léip  
linn, which is not clear  
to us.
- leir *prep. (before a vowel)*  
by, see le.
- leir, *pr. pron.* with or by  
him or it; lem', *pr.*  
*pron. poss.* with or by  
my.
- leo, *pr. pron.* with them;  
njon b' fêidip leo, they  
could not.
- leop } *adj., (no comp.)*  
lôp } enough; go leop,  
in plenty; go leop  
djob, many of them.
- leun, *n.m., gen.* léin, woe,  
affliction; mo leun tî  
—uaip, 'tis my woe  
that you are going  
from me.
- lia, *n.* a stone, a flagstone.
- lia, *indec. comp adj*  
more, more numerous.
- liact } *n. obs.* a number,  
liadact } a quantity; (an)  
liact flait aind, the  
number of high princes,  
See lia, more.
- lic, see leac.
- linn, *pr. pron.* with or  
by us.
- lio } see leac.  
liag }
- liom, *pr. pron.* with me;  
liom-ra, *emph.* éire liom  
listen to me; do taitim  
liom, to fall by me;  
zid doilb liom, though  
I think it sad.
- lion, *v. ac., inf.* -ad, fill;  
lionta de, filled with  
(of); lionta beoip, full  
of beer; lionta d' ô i,  
filled (decorated, shot)  
with gold.
- lionta, see lion.
- lô, see la.
- loct, *n.f., gen. and pl.*  
locta, a fault, a crime,  
a flaw; zan aon loct,  
without fail (without  
any fault.)
- loc léin, *n.m., gen.* loca  
léin, *Loch Lein*, the  
Lakes of Killarney;

chiefly applied to the upper lake—the lake of Lean of the white teeth, a celebrated Danaan artificer.

lomnað, *n.m., gen. and pl. -nað*, a fleece; ʒo ʏ-a lomnaib ðʏr, with their golden fleeces.

lounnað, *adj. comp. -naðʒe pl. -naða*, bright, shining, glittering.

luað, *see luað.*

luaðað, *see luað.*

luað, *v. ac., inf. luað*, mention, speak of; a luað, its mentioning; ʏʒor luaðað mē, I was not spoken of (betrotted).

luaðʒe, *see luað.*

luað, *adj., comp. luaðʒe*, quick, swift.

luðt, *coll. n.m., people*; luðt an ðuʏr, the folk of the fortress; luðt ʒaʏʒe, men of valour.

luð, *v. n., inf. luðe or luðʒe*, lie, lean; luðear I inclined.

lúppeað, *n.m., or f. gen. -puʒ and -puʒe, pl. -peaða*, a suit of mail, armour. *See cúnnðað.*

lupʒ } *n.m. a shank*;  
lupʒa } lupʒa céaætá,  
a plough-tail; lupʒ-  
ʒearʒað (lupʒ, a leg,  
a shank; ʒearʒað, a  
spindle) *n.f.*, a spindle-  
pole.

lúç, *n.m., gen. lúçt and lúça*  
nimbleness, agility; aʏr  
lúç, in strength, with  
speed.

lúç, *adj. nimble, active.*

lúçʒaʏr } *n.m. gen. -aʏre*  
luaçʒaʏre } gladness,  
mirth, joy.

2ʏ' for mo, my; m'ʏʒean  
ʒēʏr, my own daughter.

mā, *conj.*, if; mā'ʒ aʏr a  
tá, if 'tis there that is.

mac, *n.m., gen. mʏc and*  
meʏc, *voc. a mʏc, pl.*  
maca, a son; mo mʏac  
ʒēʏr, my own son;  
mac leaðaʏr, copy of  
a book.

macaom, *n.m., gen. -aom, pl. id. and -aoma*, a  
child, a young man;  
macaom-mā, a young  
woman.

māʒ, *n.m., gen. māʒe and*  
māʒa, *pl. māʒa*, a  
field, a plain.

מאֲדִיָּן } *n. f., gen.*  
 מאֲדֵאנָן } *ma|dye,*  
                   *the morn-*  
                   *ing ; אִין מאֲדִיָּן, in the*  
                   *morning.*

מאֲזֵדֵאנָן, *n. f., gen. -דינֵה,*  
*pl. -דֵּאנָה, a maiden.*

מאִין, *v. n., inf. מאֲרִיבִין*  
*and מאֲרֵאכְדִין, live,*  
*exist, survive ; דו*  
*מאֲרִיבִיךָ, past. thou*  
*didst live ; דאֵ מאֲרֵאכְד*  
*or מאֲרִיפֵאכְד, if lived*  
*(cond.) ; אר' מאֲרִין (rel.*  
*past.) who lived ; אר'*  
*מאֲרִין, (inter. past.)*  
*whether lived ; נאֲכֵאֵר*  
*or נאֵ'ר מאֲרִין, which*  
*did not live ; that may*  
*or might not live ;*  
*whether lived not ?*

מאֲרֵאכְד, *see מאֲרִין.*

מאֲרִיבָּ, *n. f., gen. -זֵה, woe,*  
*pity.*

מאֲרֵה, *n. f. beauty, come-*  
*liness, grace.*

מאֲרֵאכְ, *adj., comp. -אִזֵּה*  
*pl. -אֲכָה, beautiful.*

מאֲרִיבֵּ, *adj., gen. m. מאֲרִיבֵּ,*  
*f. מאֲרִיבֵּה, comp. וְיֹרֵךְ*  
*פֵּאֲרִיבֵּ, sup. יִרְפֵּאֲרִיבֵּ,*  
*good ; אֲרִיבֵּ-מֵאֲרִיבֵּ, רֵאֲרִיבֵּ-*  
*מֵאֲרִיבֵּ, very good ; רֵבֵּ-*  
*מֵאֲרִיבֵּ, exceeding good,*

*excellent.*

מֵאֲלָה, *n. f., gen. id. pl.*  
*-לֵאֲלָהֵהּ, a brow, an eye-*  
*brow.*

מֵאֲרִיבֵּ, *v. ac., inf. מאֲרִיבֵּ-*  
*דֵּאֲרִיבֵּ, boast, grudge.*

מֵאֲרִיבֵּדֵאֲרִיבֵּ, *n. m., gen. -דֵּרֵה,*  
*boasting, joy, grudg-*  
*ing.*

מֵאֲרִיבֵּ, *adj., comp. מאֲרִיבֵּ,*  
*bald, hornless.*

מֵאֲרִיבֵּ, *n. m., gen. and pl.*  
*מֵאֲרִיבֵּ, a steward ; דֵּ*  
*נֵאֲ מֵאֲרִיבֵּ (for מֵאֲרִיבֵּ-*  
*אֲרִיבֵּ), of the stewards.*

מֵאֲרִיבֵּ *conj. as, even as, prep.*  
*as for, like to ; מאֲרִיבֵּ אֲ,*  
*adv. where ; מאֲרִיבֵּ אֲלָ*  
*אֲרִיבֵּ דֵּרִיבֵּ, like a swan*  
*on a wave ; מאֲרִיבֵּ אֲ*  
*דֵּרִיבֵּ (lit. as its fellow)*  
*in like manner, like-*  
*wise ; מאֲרִיבֵּ אֲרִיבֵּ-דֵּרִיבֵּ*  
*(as the same), id. ; רִיבֵּ*  
*מֵאֲרִיבֵּ דֵּרִיבֵּ, thus I*  
*went ; מאֲרִיבֵּ דֵּרִיבֵּ, as a*  
*spouse ; מאֲרִיבֵּ רֵוֹ, מאֲרִיבֵּ*  
*רִיבֵּ, מאֲרִיבֵּ רִיבֵּ, so ; מאֲרִיבֵּ*  
*רִיבֵּ דֵּרִיבֵּ, accordingly,*  
*however ; מאֲרִיבֵּ אֲרִיבֵּ*  
*together with.*

מֵאֲרִיבֵּ, *n. m., gen. id. and*  
*-אֲרִיבֵּ, the morrow ; אֲ*  
*מֵאֲרִיבֵּ, adv. to-morrow ;*



- a'p na m̄aṛaċ, on the  
 morrow; la ċaṛ na  
 m̄aṛaċ, the day after  
 to-morrow (*anc. b̄aṛaċ*,  
 aṛ a m̄b̄aṛaċ.)  
 maṛb, *v. ac., inf.* aḏ,  
 kill, slay; maṛbaḏ  
 (*past. pass.*) was slain.  
 maṛbaḏ, *n.m., gen.* -b̄ċa,  
 killing, murder.  
 maṛcaċ, *n.m., gen.* -aṣ̄,  
*pl.* -aṣ̄e, a rider; a  
 horseman (*from maṛc*,  
 a horse, *obs.*); maṛcaċ  
 d̄iaṇ. a *hard* rider.  
 maṛc-ṛluaṣ̄, *n.m.* a caval-  
 cade, *see* maṛcaċ and  
 ṛluaṣ̄.  
 maṛmuṛ, *n.m., gen.* -uṛ,  
 marble.  
 M̄aṛt, *n.m., gen.* M̄aṛta,  
 the month of March;  
 ɣaot̄ M̄aṛta, March  
 wind.  
 m̄e, *pers. pron.* I, me (*see*  
 m̄iṛe); m̄e ṛēṇ, my-  
 self.  
 meabaṛ } *n.f., gen.* -m̄iṛaċ  
 meam̄aṛ } m e m o r y,  
 (put for the senses).  
 meadaċaṇ, *n.m.* (*and an*  
*inf. form of meaduṣ̄*),  
 weight.
- mead̄iṛaċ } *adj. comp.* -aṣ̄e  
 meḏiṛeāċ } merry, joyous;  
 ba meḏiṛeāċ d̄uṛṇṇ, we  
 were merry.  
 meaduṣ̄, *v. a., inf.* -uṣ̄aḏ,  
 and -aċaṇ, weigh, ba-  
 lance.  
 meala, *see* m̄l.  
 meanam̄aċ } *adj., comp.*  
 meanm̄aċ } -aṣ̄e, mag-  
 nanimous, high-spirited.  
 mear, *adj., comp.* m̄iṛe,  
 merry, sprightly, ac-  
 tive, lively; ba m̄iṛe  
 lūċ, most lively (*as re-*  
*gards*) activity; ṛ m̄iṛe  
 a ṇṣ̄leo, most active in  
 strife.  
 meāċ } *n.m., decay,*  
 meāċaḏ } withering.  
 mēḏ, *n.f. gen.* mēḏe, quan-  
 tity, number, size; aṇṇ  
 mēḏ, inasmuch; ca  
 mēḏ, how much?  
 mēṇ, *n.f., gen.* mēṇe,  
 mind, disposition; a  
 mēṇ, in mind.  
 meṛb, *adj., comp.* -be,  
 slow, spiritless, tedious.  
 meud } *n.m., gen. and pl.*  
 mēad } mēḏ, size, great-  
 ness, *see* mēḏ; aṛṛ  
 ṛaṣ̄cṛṇ mēḏ; on seeing



the size ; Ե՛ւ յեւծ,  
how much ? Ե՛ւ յեւծ,  
of what size soever,  
though great.

միայ, *n.m., gen. and pl.*  
-յա, a wish, desire ; Յօ  
մ-բաժ է մօ միայ, that  
it would be my wish.

միլ, *n.f., gen.* մեալ,  
honey ; եմլիյ մեալ,  
little mouth of honey.

միլե, *n.m., gen. id. pl.*  
միլե, a thousand.

միլիք, *adj., comp.* միլքե,  
sweet, flattering ; Ծօ  
միլիք-բեօլ (-եմլ) of  
thy sweet mouth. See  
բլաժ.

միլիք-բեօլ, see միլիք.

միլքե, see միլիք.

միյ, *adj., comp. and pl.*  
միյե, smooth, fine ; Ե  
նշեալիցայն միյե, in  
smooth-sloped valleys.

միյ-մայր, see մայր

մյօն, *n.m.,* a diadem, a  
coronet.

մյօն-միօշձա, see մյօն  
and միօշձա.

միք, *n.f.,* frolic ; Եւ  
միք, in a frolic. See  
մար.

միք, (մեր) *pers. pron.*  
*emph.* I, myself.

մի՛ծ, *n.f. (used only in*  
*this form),* a proper  
time ; Իր մի՛ծ ծննդ,  
it is time for us.

միյա, *gen. and pl. of* եայ,  
(which see) a woman ;  
*dat. sing.* միյօլ, *pl.*  
միյիլ ; Եւ հօշ-միյա, of  
the young woman.

միյիլ, see եայ and միյա.

միյօլ, see եայ and միյա.

մօ, *poss. pron.* my.

մօ, see մօր.

մօժամալ, *adj.,* gentle,  
courteous, modest.

մօլլ } *n.f., gen. -լե,* delay ;

մալլ } Յայ մօլլ, shortly ;  
Յայ աօյ մօլլ, without  
any delay.

մօ զար, *interj.,* alas !  
զար, *obs.* woe (*lit.* my  
woe).

մօւ, *adj., gen. m. մօւր, f.*

մօւք, *comp.* մօ and

մօլե, great, large,

big ; Եւ մօ, more ;

Իր մօ, greatest, most ;

Եւ մօւ է, it was great ;

Եւ մօ, greatest (*past*) ;

Եւ Եւ մօ, (*past*) what  
was more.

մօւան, *n.m., gen. -ան,*

many, much ; մօւան

Եւ, much food ; մօւան

ծաօյնեաճ, many people.

մօր-ժնւոյնիսձաճ, *cpd. n.m., gen. and pl.* -լճե, a great gathering.

մօր-ժնի, great grief, *see* ժնի.

մօր-իւծ, *see* լուս.

մնի, *v.a., inf.* մնաճ, teach ; *fut.* մնիքիճ ճառ, he will teach me.

մնի, *n.f., gen.* մնիք, *pl.* -լճե, the back, the neck and shoulders.

մնիքիճ, *see* մնի.

մնի, *n.f., gen.* մնա, the sea ; մօր-մնի, great sea ; շուրջ-մնի, strong sea ; միմնի, smooth, calm sea.

մնա, *conj.* (մա and նա) unless, if not ; մնա ծ-շարքիճ իմ, if he shall not fall by me.

Մ, for ա, the, and ա, whether ; ծ'ն, to the, ո'ն, or whether.

ն, *see* ա.

'ն, *conj.* (form of յոն) than.

ն, *neg. par., sign of imp.* do not, let not.

'ն (for աոն or յոն ա) in

her, in his, in their.

'ն (for աոն ա) in which, in what ; ո'ն ն բաժար բօր, or in what thou hast seen yet.

ն-ա, *see* ա.

ն-ալ, *see* ալ.

նաճ, *neg. rel. pron., who not, that not, int.* whether not ; եւնաճ, almost ; նա ծ-շարք, which (he) gave not ; նա շարք ծալ, that (there is) not a coming for thee.

նաճա, *neg. rel. or inter. pron. (with past tense), who not, that not, whether not, from* նաճ *and* ո. *See* նա'ն and մալ.

նալեաճ, *adj., comp.* -լճե, shameful ; ճի նա'ն նալեաճ, though 'twas not shameful.

նալիճ } *n.m. and f., gen.*  
նալի } նալիճ, *pl.*  
նալիճ, an enemy ;  
նալիճ նալիճ, strength of enemies.

նաոն, *n.m., gen. and pl.* նաոն, a saint ; լուս'լճե նաոն, hosts of saints.  
նաոնճ, *indec. adj.* holy,

sanctified, sainted.

նա՛ր, that not, that may not, that it was not, whether not, (*see* նաճար); that there was not; չի՞ծ նա՛ր նալլեաճ, though 'twas not shameful; նա՛ր շեաճէ ծալի, lest there be not a coming for thee.

՛նար *pr. pron. poss.* in our; (*for* իօղհ ար).

նեաճ, *ind. pron.* one, any one, some one.

նեալ } *n.m., gen.* նել, *pl.*  
 նեւլ } նեալա, a trance,  
           a slumber.

նեան, *neg. prefix*, un or in.

նեանդոճ, *n.f., gen.* -օլճե,  
*pl.* օճա, a nettle.

նեալի, *n.m., gen.* նելի, strength, power.

նելի-նի՛ծ, *n.m., gen. id. and*  
 -նելի, nought, nothing.

նեւլ } *n.m., gen.* նել, *pl.*  
 նեւլլ } նեւլա, a cloud;  
           աչ անարե նա  
           նեւլ, viewing the  
           clouds.

ոյ, *neg. par.* not; ոյ բլօր ծամ, it is not known to me.

ոյան, *n. obs.* lustre, brightness.

Ոյան շողող օրի, *p. n. f.*  
 Niamh (*the shining one*)  
 of the head of gold  
 (*used for adj.*), golden-haired Niamh.

ոյան, *adj.* bright, shining; ոյան-բնաշ օրծա, a lustrous golden mantle.

ոյծ, *n.m., gen. id. and*  
 նելի, *pl. նելի, gen.*  
 -շեաճ, a thing, a matter, an affair.

ոյ՛լ, *for* ոյ բլիլ *or* ոյ  
 Բ-բլիլ, is not; ոյ՛լ բլօր  
 աչամ. *or* ոյ՛լ ա բլօր  
 աչամ, I do not know.  
*See* բլիլ.

ոյիմ, *also* չոյծիմ, չոյիմ,  
*v. irr.* I do, I make; նաճ  
 ոչոյիմ ծօ լաաճ, which I make no mention of.

ոյօր, *neg. par. from* ոյ  
*and* իօ, *with past tense*,  
 not, 'twas not; ոյօր  
 Բ՛բաճա, 'twas not long;  
 ոյօր իղղիլիլ, thou didst  
 not tell.

ոյօր (*i.e.* ոյծ իր, *a thing*  
*which is*), *sign of comp.*  
 ոյօր մօ, more, greater;

ṛṣor ṛeāṛṛ, better: ṛṣ  
ba, *in past time.*

no, *conj.*, or, nor, other-  
wise ; no ṣo, until.

noč, *rel. pron.* who, which;

noč ṛṛ ṛēṣṣṛ, which is  
possible. See ṛē ṣṛṛ.

nočṣ } *v. ac., inf.* -ṣaṣ  
nočṣuṣ } or -uṣṣaṣ, re-  
veal, disclose;

nočṣaṛṛ (2nd pers. pres.  
*ind.*), thou disclosest.

ṛuaṣ, *adj., comp.* ṛuaṣe,  
*voc. m.* ṛuaṣ, new,  
modern, newly arrived.

'ṛuaṣṛ, for aṛ ṛuaṣṛ, when:  
*lit.* the hour.

ṛuaṛ (n. obs.), woe, sor-  
row ; mo ṛuaṛ, my  
woe, alas! *interj.* ṣč  
mo ṛuaṛ, alas my woe!

'ṛuaṛ, see aṛuaṛ.

Ó, *prep.* from, *conj.* since ;  
ō ṣaṛṛ, since I am ;  
ō čaṛṛa, since it has  
happened ; ṣ ṛ-a ḥ-aṣṣ,  
from her place.

ōṣ, *adj.*, young, *comp.*  
ōṣe, *voc. m.* ṣṣ ; Ṣṣṛ  
ṛa ṛ-ōṣ, Land of the  
young ; also ṣṛṛ ṛa  
ḥ-ōṣe, land of youth.

ōṣam-čṛaob, *cpd. n.* ṣṣam,

*n.m.* an occult manner  
of writing used by the  
ancient Irish, of which  
there were many kinds ;  
that here mentioned  
being the *virgular* or  
tree ogham.

ōṣ-beaṛ, *cpd. n.f., gen. and  
pl.* ṣṣ-ṛṛṛa, a young  
woman.

oṣče, *n.f.* night, *gen. id.*  
*pl.* oṣčeaṣa ; aṛṛ ṛeaṣ  
ṣṛṣ ṛ-oṣče, during  
three nights (see ṛeaṣ) ;  
ṣ' oṣče, by night.

ōṣ, *n.f., gen.* ṣ-ṣe, *pl.* čṣa,  
a virgin, a maiden.

ōṣe, *n.f.*, youth, see ṣṣ.

ōṣ, see ṣṣ.

ōṣṛ, see ṣṛ and Oṣṣaṛ.

ōṣṛ-čṛṛṛ, see ṣṛ and čeaṛṛ.

ō ṛčeaṛc, *adj., comp. and  
pl.* -ca, illustrious.

oṣṛeaṣ, *n.m., gen.* -čṛṣ,  
quantity, number, as  
much ; aṛ oṣṛeaṣ a ṣa,  
the number which is.

Oṣṛṣṛ, *n.m.* Oisín (Ossian)  
son of Fionn, to whom  
many poems are attri-  
buted which treat of  
the deeds of the *Fianna  
Eireann*, and are gene-  
rally thrown into the

form of a dialogue between Oisín and Saint Patrick, with whom the poet is made contemporaneous by the ingenious legend on which the present poem is founded.

ól, *v.a., inf. id.*; *part.* aḡól, drinking.

ól, *n.m., gen.* ól, a drinking; mílir ól, sweet of drinking. *See* fíon.

óm', *pr. pron. poss.* (*from* ó and mo) from my.

ó'n (ó an) from the.

óir, *n.m., gen.* óir, gold; cionn-óir, *see* ceann.

ord, *n.m., gen. and pl.* oir and uir, an order; aḡair ord, a father of (religious) orders.

órda, *indec. adj.*, golden.

onm, *pr. pron.*, on me.

onmáinn, *pr. pron.*, on, of, or for us.

ort, *pr. pron.* on thee; aḡa ort féin, which is on thyself (*i.e.* felt by thee).

ór, *prep.*, over, above, upon; ór cionn, *epd. prep.* over-head, above, (*with gen.*); ór a cionn,

over it (as its master): ór a leacht, over his monument; ór báinn, ór a cionn riu, *adv.* over and above. Ór *prefixed to some adjs. and subs. converts them into advs.*; ór and, publicly, aloud; ór íreal, lowly, in secret. *See* cionn.

Orḡair, *n.m., gen.* Orḡair, Osgar, son of Oisín, and a distinguished member of the Fiann; an t-Orḡair óir, (the) Osgar of gold, golden Osgar; an t-Orḡair aig, the valiant Osgar. (*article used here for distinction*).

Padraig } *p. n. m.*, Pa-  
Padraig } trick, Padraig  
Naomh, Saint Patrick,  
Apostle of Ireland, to  
whom by Oisín the legends and poems which form the aḡallam or dialogue of Oisín and Patrick, are supposed to have been narrated. The efforts of the Saint are scarcely suffi-

cient to eradicate the former habits and desires of the poet-warrior.

palār, *n.m., gen. and pl.*  
pālār, a palace.

pearra, *n.m., gen. -an, pl.*  
-anna, a person; meud  
mo pearran, the size  
of my body.

pēn, *see* pīan.

pēlure, *n.f.* a perch.

Phoebar, Phœbus.

pīan, *n.f., gen. pēine, dat.*

pēn, *pl.* pīarta, a  
pain, a torment, a  
pang; a b-pēn, Ƒaoi  
pēn, in pain.

pīolait, *n.f., gen. -te, pl.*  
-tīde, a mansion;  
pīolaitīde pīonh-aolča,  
lime - whitened man-  
sions.

plūr, *n.m.,* flower; the  
flower, or finest part  
of anything; plūr na  
b-Ƒear, the best of men;  
plūr na m-ban, the  
choicest of women.

Plūr-na-m-ban, *cpd. n.f.*  
the choice or flower  
of women (used as a  
proper name). *See* plūr.

pōz, *v.a., inf. -ad.* kiss;

do pōzar-Ƒa, I kissed  
(*emph.*); aƑ pōzað, kiss-  
ing.

pōz, *n.f., gen. pōize, pl.*  
pōza, a kiss.

pōzar, *see* pōz.

pōr, *v.a., inf. -ad,* marry;  
do pōrað (*past pass.*)  
was married.

pōrað, *n.m., gen. -aīð and*  
-ða, a marriage.

pīoinh, *n.f., gen. -nne, pl.*  
-nhī or nhā, a dinner, a  
meal; ceud pīoinh,  
breakfast; pīoinhteac,  
a refectory.

pūðar, *n.m.* hurt, harm;  
Ƒaoi pūðar, disabled,  
worn out.

Rað, *see* raīb.

raðar, *see* raīb.

račad, *see* račaið.

račaið } *v.n. irr., fut. of*  
račƑaið } tēiƑ, go; račad  
I will go.

račam, *see* račad.

rað, *v. ac. irr., inf. of*  
abaīn, say; *see* abaīn  
and deīim; taim do  
rað, I am saying, *des-*  
*cribing*, aƑ rað, saying.

rae, *see* rē.

raīb, *past tense (secondary*

form) of *do beic̃*: was ;  
*h̃i maib̃*, there was not ;  
*see beic̃*, *b̃i*, *taim*, and  
*no* ; *mãbaip̃*, thou wast ;  
*mãbamap̃*, we were,  
 (see *la*, *map̃*, and *o'a*) ;  
*vac̃ maib̃ a h̃h̃mãõ*,  
 which was not in love.

*mãh̃hamap̃*, see *mãh̃*.

*maob*, see *meub*.

*me*, prep., with, (see *le* :)  
*buaiht̃ me ban*, touch-  
 ing the lea-land. See  
*buaiht̃*.

*me* } *n.f., gen. id., pl. mẽe*,  
*nae* } *mẽce*, time, a  
           space of time,  
           duration ; *led' mẽ*,  
           during thy life.

*mẽaltan*, *n.m. dim., gen.*  
*and voc. -aiht̃* (see *meult*)  
 a star, a little star.

*med' pr. pron. poss. (for me*  
*do)*, see *led'*, with thy,  
 during thy.

*mẽid̃*, *adj.* smooth, free-  
 flowing, level ; *an*  
*fuil̃t mẽid̃*, of the flow-  
 ing hair ; *faip̃riht̃*  
*mẽid̃*, wide and level.

*mẽim*, *n.f., gen. -me*, *pl.*  
*-mẽanna*, power, sway,  
 course ; *faol̃an-mẽim*,  
 in full swing.

*mẽim*, see *maim*.

*meub*, *v. ac., inf. -ãõ*, rend,  
 tear ; *ãh̃ meubãõ*, tear-  
 ing.

*meult* } *n.f., gen. mẽil̃te*, *pl.*  
*mẽalt̃* } *meult̃a* and  
           *-l̃tanna*, *dat.*

*meult̃aib̃*, a star ;  
*buaiht̃ le meult̃aib̃*,  
 shot or studded with  
 stars.

*maim*, *adv.* (a *maim*) ever,  
 (generally in past time.)

*man*, *n.m.*, course, way,  
 path, track ; *man do*  
*rh̃ẽil̃*, the thread of thy  
 story.

*maim*, *n.f., gen. mẽime*,  
*dat. mẽim*, will, plea-  
 sure ; *ram' mẽim*, at my  
 disposal ; *do mẽim*, ac-  
 cording to.

*mãh̃*, *n.m., gen. id. pl. mãh̃t̃e*  
 a king ; often prefixed  
 adjectivially to other  
 nouns, as *mãh̃õh̃-lanna*,  
*mãh̃õh̃-poñt̃*, a palace,  
 see *mãh̃-beañ* : *mac mãh̃*,  
 king's son ; a *mãh̃ na*  
*Fẽinne*, O king of the  
 Fiann.

*mãh̃-beañ*, *n.f., gen. (fr. mãh̃*  
*and beañ)* a queenly  
 woman.



𐎧𐎢𐎽, *v.a. and n. irr., inf.*

𐎧𐎢𐎽𐎠𐎧𐎢𐎽 and 𐎧𐎢𐎽𐎠𐎧𐎢𐎽,  
reach, attain; 𐎽𐎧𐎢𐎽𐎠𐎧𐎢𐎽  
𐎠𐎢 𐎠𐎢𐎽 𐎽—, until we  
arrive back to—; 𐎽𐎧  
𐎧𐎢𐎽𐎢 until I reach;  
𐎧𐎢𐎽𐎠𐎢 (reg. past) we  
reached; 𐎧𐎢𐎽𐎠𐎢  
(irr.) id.

𐎧𐎢𐎽𐎠𐎢, *see* 𐎧𐎢𐎽.

𐎧𐎢𐎽-𐎠𐎢, *see* 𐎧𐎢𐎽 and 𐎠𐎢.

𐎧𐎢𐎽𐎠𐎢 } *v. irr., past. indic.*

𐎧𐎢𐎽𐎠𐎢 } did, made; 𐎢𐎢𐎽  
𐎠𐎢 𐎧𐎢𐎽𐎠𐎢 𐎢𐎢𐎽,  
as he did with me. *See*  
𐎠𐎢𐎽𐎠𐎢.

𐎧𐎢𐎽𐎠𐎢, *n.f., gen. -𐎽𐎢𐎽,  
dat. -𐎠𐎢𐎽, pl. -𐎽𐎢𐎽, a  
queen, see* 𐎧𐎢𐎽-𐎢𐎢𐎽;  
𐎢𐎢𐎽𐎧𐎢𐎽𐎠𐎢 (with the  
feminine prefix formed  
from 𐎢𐎢𐎽) is also in  
use.

𐎧𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎢𐎽, *n.m., gen. id.  
-𐎢𐎢𐎢𐎽 and -𐎢𐎠𐎽𐎢𐎽, pl.  
-𐎢𐎢𐎢𐎽, a royal man-  
sion. See* 𐎢𐎢𐎽 and  
𐎧𐎢𐎽.

𐎧𐎢𐎽𐎠𐎢, *ind. adj., royal,  
kingly; 𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎽 𐎧𐎢𐎽𐎠𐎢,  
a kingly crown; 𐎢𐎢𐎢𐎽  
𐎧𐎢𐎽𐎠𐎢, a royal coro-  
net; 𐎧𐎢𐎽-𐎢𐎢𐎢𐎽, id.*

𐎧𐎢𐎽-𐎽𐎠𐎢𐎽𐎠𐎢𐎽, *see*

𐎽𐎠𐎢𐎽𐎠𐎢𐎽.

𐎧𐎢𐎽-𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎽, *see* 𐎧𐎢𐎽 and  
𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎽.

𐎧𐎢𐎽-𐎢𐎢𐎽, *see* 𐎧𐎢𐎽-𐎢𐎢𐎽.

𐎧𐎢𐎽, *pr. pron. to him, with  
him or it; also prep.  
with (before 𐎠𐎢); 𐎧𐎢𐎽  
𐎠𐎢 𐎠𐎢𐎽, with the virgin.  
See* 𐎢𐎢𐎽.

𐎧𐎢𐎽, *also* 𐎧𐎢𐎽, *n.m., gen.  
and pl. 𐎢𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎽, a run-  
ning, a race, speed,  
course.*

𐎧𐎢𐎽 } *v.n., inf. id. and*  
𐎧𐎢𐎽 } 𐎧𐎢𐎽, run; 𐎠𐎢 𐎧𐎢𐎽,  
(*past.*) ran.

𐎧𐎢𐎽, *intens. par., very, ex-  
ceeding; 𐎧𐎢𐎽-𐎢𐎢𐎽, ex-  
ceeding good.*

𐎧𐎢𐎽, *sign of past tense,  
sometimes incorporat-  
ed with the verb, as in*  
𐎢𐎢𐎽, 𐎢𐎢𐎽, &c. Ro is  
always used after and  
generally joined with  
interrogative and ne-  
gative particles when  
such occur before past  
tense of regular verbs,  
as 𐎠𐎢 for 𐎠𐎢 𐎧𐎢𐎽, 𐎢𐎢𐎽  
for 𐎢𐎢 𐎧𐎢𐎽, 𐎢𐎢𐎽 and  
𐎢𐎢𐎽 for 𐎢𐎢 𐎧𐎢𐎽, 𐎽𐎢𐎽  
for 𐎽𐎢 𐎧𐎢𐎽; which *see.*  
*See also* 𐎠𐎢.

բօճօյնի, *adj.*, exceeding pleasant. See բօ and ճօյնի.

բօ-բեաջ, *adj.*, exceeding fair, see բօ and եբեաջ.

բօճա, *n.f.*, *gen.* -ճան, *pl.* ճիւղ and -բօյճի, a choice, a selection.

բօյն } *prep.*, before (*in*  
բօյնի } *time and posi-*  
          *tion*); բօյնի ընդ,  
before that ; ծօ ել  
բօնիս, were before  
me. See շօնիս and  
լաճիս.

բօլ } *obs. v.* put, mixed;  
բօլ } a ելծեած բօլ  
          ընդ ծարձ-բօլ,  
which would be put  
(or mixed) through red  
wine ; see note on verse  
10.

բօնիս, *pr. pron.* before  
us (*from* բօյնի and ին.)

բօ-նիս, see բօ and նիս.

բօնիս, *pr. pron.* before  
me (*from* բօյնի and մե.)

բօնիս } *pr. pron.* before  
բօնիս } thee ; բալտե  
          բօնիս, wel-  
come to thee.

բօր, *n.m.*, *gen.* and *pl.*  
բօր, a rose ; also բօրա,  
*gen.* and *pl. id.* ; ծառ

ան բօր, colour of the  
rose.

բօր, *n.m.*, *gen.* բօրի,  
բօրի, *pl. id.* & բօրա,  
*dat.* բօրայն, the eye,  
eyesight, (used only in  
poetry) ; բօրա շօրիս,  
and շօրիս-բօրա, blue  
eyes ; ծմ' բօրայն,  
from my eyes.

բօս, *adj.*, *comp.* -ալծե,  
red, ruddy ; ծիւս բօս,  
of the red weapons.  
See ծիւս.

բօյ, *v. a. irr.*, past tense of  
բեր, (*which see*) bear,  
take ; ծօ բօյ ընդ ծիւս,  
he overtook him ; ծօ  
բօյս ընդ, he was born ;  
ծօ բօյս ծիւս ա լալիս,  
I caught her hand ; ծօ  
բօյս ծիւս ան լիս ամ'  
լալիս, I caught the flag-  
stone in my hand ;  
ծօ բօյս բալծ, gained  
victory.

'Տ, contracted for անդ  
or ան (*which see*), in ;  
'րան or 'րա, in the.

'ր, contracted for ճիւր,  
and.

'րա } see 'ր ; in the, and  
'րան } the.

ra, emphatic suffix.

raĭč, *n.f., gen. -če*, sufficiency, enough; aṛ  
raĭč bĭδ, enough of  
food.

raṁ, *adj., comp. -ime*, easy,  
quiet; ʒo raṁ, easily.

raṁaĭl, *n.f., gen. raṁla*,  
like, a likeness, a copy;  
a raṁaĭl, his like.

raoʒal, *n.m., gen. -aĭl, pl.*  
*id.* the world, life, an  
age; do raoʒal, thy  
life-time.

raoĭ, *n.m., gen. id. pl.*  
raoĭče, *gen. pl. ruad*, a  
sage, a scholar, a  
worthy man; le laṁaĭb  
ruad, by the hands of  
wise men, *i.e.* by their  
skill.

raoṛ, *adj., comp. raoṛne*,  
free.

raoṛ-čēaṛb, *n.m., gen.*  
*-ēĭṛb and -ēaṛba, pl.*  
*id.*, a skilled artificer, a  
clever artist. See raoṛ  
and cēaṛb.

rcĭč { *n.f., gen. -če*, rest;  
rʒĭč } ʒaĭall ʒaṇ rʒĭč,  
to go without delay.

rcṛĭob { *v. ac., inf. -baδ*,  
rʒṛĭob } write; rʒṛĭobaṛ  
I wrote; rʒṛĭobča,

*part. written.*

rđĭuĭĭĭʒ { *v. ac., inf.*  
rđĭuĭṛ } rđĭúṛuʒaδ  
and -úṛaδ, direct, lead,  
rule, steer, guide.

rē, *pers. pron. m.* he, it.

reāč, *prep.* beyond, be-  
side, farther than; *adv.*  
aside, else, otherwise;  
reāč aṛ cāč, apart  
from all, beyond all.

reāčaṛ, *see* reāč.

rēad, *see* reod.

realad, *n.m., gen. -laĭb*, a  
while, a space of time;  
realad eĭle dúĭṛṇ, we  
were another while.

realʒ { *n.f., gen. reĭʒe*,  
reĭʒ } *pl. realʒa*, a  
chase, a hunt; a reĭʒ  
dúĭṛṇ, we being in  
chase; de'ṇ ʒ-reĭʒ,  
from the chase.

realʒaĭreāčt, *n.f., gen.*  
*-čta*, hunting; the  
practice of the chase.

reanōṛ, *n.m., gen. -ōṛa*,  
*pl. -ōĭṛuʒe, -ōṛaδa*, an  
elder, an aged man;  
ad' reanōṛ, in thy  
old man.

rearc, *n.m. and f., gen.*  
reĭrc, and reĭrce, *pl.*  
reanca, affection. love.

ƿear, *v.n. and ac., inf.* -að  
and -am, stand; do  
ƿearƿað, who would  
stand.

ƿearƿað, *see* ƿear.

ƿêrîm, *adj., comp.* -îm, mild, courteous.

ƿeo, *see* ro.

ƿeod, *n.m., gen.* ƿeod, *pl.*  
*id. and* ƿeoda, a jewel,  
a precious stone; iomad  
ƿeod, many jewels.

ƿeud, *see* ƿeod.

ƿǣl, *n.f., gen.* ƿǣle,  
brightness; ba ƿǣle,  
ƿǣl, of purest ra-  
diance.

ƿǣr, *v.a., inf.* -að, sepa-  
rate, part; ƿǣramam-  
ne lêl, we parted with  
her; aƿ ƿǣrað, part-  
ing.

ƿǣrað, *see* ƿǣr.

ƿǣramam, *n.f., gen.* -m, a  
separation; am ƿǣr-  
amam me cêle, our  
parting with each  
other.

ƿǣr, *n.m., gen.* -r, *pl.*  
*id.* shade, protection;  
am do ƿǣr, in thy  
defence.

ƿǣrmar, *adj.,* fearful,  
timid, causing fear;

nað ƿǣrmar lîom, that  
I am not terrified at.

ƿǣl, *see* ƿeul and ƿǣle.

ƿǣle } *n. obs.* grief; ƿǣ  
ƿǣl' } a ƿǣl, cause  
of her grief. *See note*  
*on v. 64.*

ƿǣrîm, *n. f., gen.* -m, e,  
beauty, comeliness;  
do b'ƿearîm ƿǣrîm, of  
excellent grace.

ƿǣol, *see* ƿeul (*poetical*).

ƿeul, *n.m., gen.* ƿǣl and  
ƿeol, *pl.* -r, story,  
tidings, news; ƿǣr do  
ƿǣl, the cause of thy  
story. *See* mîm and  
ƿǣle.

ƿǣrîobðr, *see* ƿeîob.

ƿǣrîm } *v. n., inf.* ƿeîm,  
ƿeîm } cease; ƿǣrîm de,  
desist from; ƿǣrîm deð'  
bîð, cease thy sorrow.

ƿî, *pers. pron. f.* she, it;  
ƿî-re, she herself; ƿî  
ƿêrî, herself.

'ƿî, *for* ƿî ƿî, it is she; 'ƿî  
am ƿîm ƿî aoiðne, it is  
the most delightful  
country.

ƿîm, *adv.* westward; ƿîm  
ƿîm, due west.

ƿîl, *v. ac. and n., inf.* -r, and  
ƿîl, drop, shed;

do řil, did drop; a3  
řleað ðeop, shedding  
tears.

řleað, *see* řil.

řu, *dem. pron.* that, those;  
aŋ řu, then, there;  
aŋ ƿaŋ řu, then, at  
that time; řuŋeorað  
řu ðuſƿ, I will tell  
thee that.

řuŋ, *pers. pron. pl.* we;  
řuŋ-ŋe, we ourselves.

řoða, *n.m., gen. id.* silk;  
ðe'ŋ ƿ-řoða ðaop, of  
the precious silk.

řor, *adj., comp.* řŋe, last-  
ing, perpetual; 3o řor,  
perpetually; ðo řor,  
for ever; *prefix deno-*  
*ting continuance*; řor-  
žnað, lasting love.

řor-čnað, *see* čnað.

řor-žnað, *see* řor.

řor, *adv.* down, down-  
wards. *See* čnoč; řor,  
below; ř3řŋobča řor,  
written down.

řúbaſ, *v. n., inf.* -al,  
walk, travel, journey.

řúbal, *n.m., gen.* -al, a  
departing, a journey,  
travelling; čuŋ řúbaſ  
for his journey; 'ŋaſ  
řúbal, in our progress.

řlan, *adj., comp.* řlane.  
'hale, healthy, safe;  
řllřŋð řé řlan, he will  
return safe.

řléb, *see* řlaab.

řlaab, *n.m., gen.* řlébe and  
řléb, *pl.* řlébce, a  
mountain; ðuŋŋřlébe  
a mountain ridge.

řlŋom, *adj.* sleek, smooth,  
slender.

řlôž, *see* řluaž.

řluaž, *n.m., gen.* -aſž, *pl.*  
-aſžce, a multitude, a  
host; maŋc-řluaž mðŋ,  
a great host of riders;  
mðŋ-řlôž, *or* -řluaž,  
*gen.* -ðſž, a great host;  
ð'ŋeučaŋ řŋŋ a3ur a  
mðŋ-řlôž, to see Fionn  
and his mighty host;  
řŋŋŋ ŋa řlôž, Fionn  
of the hosts; ðo'ŋ ƿ-  
řluaž, for *or* to the  
host; ŋeaŋc aŋ ƿ-  
řluaſž, strength of the  
host; ceann ŋa řluaž,  
chief of the hosts.

řluaſžce, *see* řluaž.

řmačt, *n. m., gen. id.*  
řmačt and řmačta,  
chastisement. *See*  
ceann-řmačt.

řmaoŋ, *see* řmuŋŋ.

rmól, *n.m.*, *gen.* rmól, *pl.*  
*id.* a thrush. Also  
rmólaç.

rmuañ, *v.ac.*, *inf.* -ñeað,  
think, meditate, ima-  
gine; ðá'r rmuañvñž,  
on which hath mused;  
žur rmuañ mē, until  
I thought; ðo rmuañ-  
ñear, I thought.

rmuañž, *see* rmuañ.

rmúñð. *n.f.*, *gen.* -ðe, a  
cloud, mist, vapour;  
žan rmúñð, unclouded;  
řaol rmúñð, in mist.

řnôž, *see* řnuað (*poetical*).

řnuað, *n.m.*, *gen.* -añð and  
aða, *pl. id.* complexion,  
aspect, visage; ba žñle  
a řnuað, her complex-  
ion was fairer; ðob'  
aññe řnuað, most fair  
of aspect.

řo { *dem. pron.*, this,  
řeo) these, this here;  
aññ řo, here; añ leac  
řo, this flag: 'řan řñř  
řeo, in this country;  
řr ē řeo, this is.

řoññlëñ, *adj.*, *comp.* -ëññe,  
manifest, plain, clear.

řoññřeac, *adj.*, *comp.* -řñže  
radiant, bright.

řoññřñž, *v.ac. and n.*, *inf.*

shine, brighten; ðo  
řoññřñž, did shine.

řřar, *n.m.*, space of time,  
delay.

řřëñ, *n.f.*, *gen.* -ñe, *pl.*  
-ññž, the sky, the firma-  
ment.

řřñan, *n.m.*, *gen.* -aññ, *pl.*  
-ññta, a bridle.

řřól, *n.m.*, *gen.* řřól,  
satin, gauze; cëað bñac  
řřól, a hundred gar-  
ments of satin; lëññe  
řřól, a satin shirt.

řřað, *n.m.*, *gen.* -ða, *pl. id.*  
a stop, a stay.

řřað, *v. ac. and n.*, *inf. id.*  
stop, stay; řřaðamari  
*past.* we desisted; ññor  
řřaðar-řa, I (*emph.*)  
stayed not.

řřaðað, *n.m.*, a staying;  
ññor řřaðað aññ řññ,  
there was no staying  
there.

řřaðar, *see* řřað.

řřëað, *see* eac.

řřeud-eac, *see* eac.

řřuað (*gen. pl.*), *see* řaol.

řřuajñic, *adj.*, charming,  
gracious; a řñžan ř-  
řuajñic or řřajñic, O  
charming queen.

řřuar, *adv.* up, upwards;

ruar, above ; a cup  
 djob ruar, its lifting  
 off them ; d' feucar  
 ruar, I looked up.  
 rubac or ruzac, *adj.* plea-  
 sant, joyful, jolly.

rud, *dem. pron.* that, *adv.*  
 that there, yon ; i rud,  
 it yonder ; an rud,  
 there, thither ; djob rud  
 of those.

ruid } *v.n., inf.* ruide, sit ;  
 ruiz } do ruid, did sit ;  
 do ruideamar, we sat.  
 ruide, *n.m.*, a sitting, a  
 session ; 'na ruide, (in  
 his) sitting.

ruideacan, *n.m., gen. and*  
*pl.* -ain, a seat, a couch.  
 See ruide.

ruil, *n.f., gen.* ruile, *pl. id.*  
*gen. pl.* rul, an eye ;  
 also hope, expectation  
 (see d'a) ; amarc mo  
 rul, the sight of my  
 eyes ; zan ruil azam,  
 without my having  
 hope.

ruim *n.f., gen.* -me, re-  
 gard, respect ; a sum-  
 mary.

rul, *gen. pl.* ; see ruil.

T' or t, for do, thy.

ta, *v. sub., inf.* beic, am,  
 art, is, are ; tam, I am ;  
 see bi, was, beid, will  
 be, ruil, am (*2nd form*) ;  
 ata, which is ; ata, whom I am.

tabair, *v. ac. irr., inf.* -it,  
 give, bring, offer ; see  
 beirim : euz (*past.*)  
 gave, took ; euzar, I  
 gave ; tabairfaiin,  
 (*cond.*) I would give ;  
 euzamar, we gave, we  
 brought ; euzair, thou  
 hast given ; nac d-tuz,  
 which he gave not ;  
 az tabairit, giving ;  
 tabair duiin, give us ;  
 do euz dam, who gave  
 to me ; do euzamar air  
 z-cul, we turned our  
 back ; 'na d-tuzair  
 zrad, to whom thou  
 gavest love.

tabairit, see tabair.

tabairfaiin, see tabair.

taeb, see taob.

tair, see ta.

tairiz, see tar.

tair } *adj., comp.* taire,  
 tar } bad, base ; njon  
 taire, *i.e.* nj mo bud  
 taire, it was not worse,



it was not less so.

τάπη, *see* ταιη.

ταιη, *adj., comp.* -ηε, clement, mild.

τάλαη, *n.m. and f., gen.*

τάληαν *and* -αηη, ground, earth, land ;

αηη τάλαη (or τάληαηη) ηέηδ, on level land.

τάηζαδαη, *see* ταιη.

τάηζαηη, *see* ταιη.

τάηζαη, *see* ταιη.

ταοβ, *n.f., gen.* ταο|βε, *dat.*

ταο|β, *pl.* ταοβα, a side ;

ηε η-αη δ-ταο|β, by our side, near us.

ταο|β, *see* ταοβ. **τ u 5**

ταο|η, *see* ταιη. **α η**

ταιη, *v.n. irr., inf.* τεαατ,

come ; τ|5, comes ;

τ|5|η, I come ;

τάηζαηη thou camest ;

τάηζαδαη they came ;

μα τ|5|η, if thou comest ;

ταιη δ'αη 5-κοβαηη, come to

our aid ; ηαα δ-τ|οαδ

λε ηεαητ αη τ-ηλυαη5,

that the strength of the

host was not able ;

τάηη5, (*past.*) came ;

δο τάηζαη, I came ;

α5 τεαατ, *part.* coming ;

τ|5 η|οη (*impers.* it

comes with me) I can ;

τ|οαδ, *fut.* will come ;

τάηαδ *cond.* would

come ; τ|οαηη, thou

shalt come.

ταιη, *prep.* above, beyond,

rather than ;

ταιη ηηα|β, above women ;

ταιη λεαη, beyond the

sea.

ταιη αηη, *cpd. adv.* back,

backward. *See* αηη.

ταιη έηη, *cpd. prep.* after,

afterwards, *gov. gen.*

*case,* δ'έηη, *id.* *See* έηη.

τάηλα, *def. v. impers.* hap-

pened ;

αδ δο τάηλα,

what befell (*used in 3rd*

*pers. past tense*) ;

ό τάη-  
λα, whereas. **α λ**

ταιηη, *see* ταιη.

ταατ, *v.n., inf. id.* bark,

yelp ;

α5 ταατ, bark-

ing.

τεαατ, *n.m., gen. id. and*

-αα, coming, arrival,

*inf. and part. of* ταιη,

*which see* ;

παα δο τεαατ,

the cause of thy com-

ing ;

α5 τεαατ, a-com-

ing, *see* ηα'η ;

δολ α'η τεαατ, to go and come ;

τεαατ η|οη ηέηη, to

come with myself.

τεαζήμαιζ } *v. n., inf.*  
 τεαηζήμαιζ } -ήαι, hap-  
 pen, occur; δ'αι τεαζ-  
 ήμαιζ λίον φέιν, of what  
 happened to myself.

τεανη, *adj., comp.* τεινη,  
 bold, tight, vigorous;  
 ζο λη-τεανη, full vigo-  
 rously.

τεαρηαιζ } *v. n., inf.* -ηαδ,  
 τεαρηα } escape, pass  
 τεαρη } away; ηά'ρι  
 τεαρηαιζ ηεαδ υαιδ,  
 that there escaped not  
 from it any one.

τέιδ } *v. n. irr., inf.* δυλ,  
 τέιζ } go; τέιδεαμ or  
 τέιδήι, let us go.

τέιδεαμ, *see* τέιδ.

τευδ } *n. m., gen.* τέιδ and  
 τέαδ } τευδα, *pl. id.* a  
 string, a cord; ceol  
 βινη αιι τευδα, sweet  
 music on harpstrings.

τιζ, *see* ταρι.

τιζιι, *see* ταρι.

τιοεφαιι, *see* ταρι.

τιοεφαδ, *see* ταρι.

τρι, *n. f., gen.* τριη, *pl.*  
 τριηα, a land, a coun-  
 try, a nation. *See* όζ.

τλάιτ, *adj.* weak, slack,  
 faint.

τόζ, *v. ac., inf.* -βαί, raise,

lift, build; δο  
 τόζβαρ (*1st pers. past.*)  
 I raised; αν λεαc ρο  
 τόζβαί, to raise this  
 flag-stone.

τόζβαρ, *see* τόζ.

τόιζ, *see* τόζ.

τόιι, *n. f., gen.* τόια, *pl.*  
*id.* a pursuit, a party  
 in pursuit; αν τόιι δο  
 ιιιζ αιιι βυαιδ, the pur-  
 suing party which con-  
 quered him.

τοιη, *n. m. or f., gen.*  
 τοιηη or τυιηη, *pl.*  
 τοιηα, a wave; αιι  
 τυιηη, on a wave;  
 βαριι να δ-τοιη, the  
 top of the waves.

τοιαδ, *n. m., gen.* -ηαιδ, *pl.*  
 -ριηα, fruit; αζ  
 εριμαδ λε τοιαδ,  
 bending with (their  
 burden of) fruit.

τοριηα, *see* τοιαδ.

τοιδ } *ind. n. m.,* silence;  
 τοιτ } bi ad' εοιτ, be  
 silent.

τριάετ, *v. n., inf. id. and*  
 -ταδ, relate, treat of.

τριάετ, *n. m., gen. id.* an  
 account, report; εual-  
 αμαρι τριάετ αιι, we  
 heard tell of him.

τῆλα, *see* τῆλας.

τῆλας, *n.f., gen. ἁλῆα, pl. id. a strand, the shore. See* εἰρηλαίρ.

τῆλας, *v.ac. and n., inf. -ἄλαδ, ebb, drain out; do* ἐτῆλας, *did ebb.*

τῆλας, *n.m. or f., gen. -ῆα, pl. id. and -ῆα, time, season; ἂν τῆλας, adv. when; ἄν-τῆλας, wrong time; ὅλας τῆλας, every time.*

τῆ, *prep. through, by; τῆ δεῦρο-ῖον, through red wine.*

τῆρας, *ord. num., adj. third; do'η τῆρας πεῖρα for the third time.*

τῆραςαίρ, *v.ac., inf. -αίρτε fell, destroy, overthrow; τῆραςαίρδῶδ, cond., would overthrow; ἄς τῆραςαίρτε λαοὺς slaying warriors.*

τῆραςαίρτε } *n.f., slaughter, destruction; see* τῆραςαίρ.

τῆραςαίρδῶδ, *see* τῆραςαίρ.

τῆρῆς, *v.ac., inf. -ῆρῆς, forego, desert; τῆρῆς δε, desist from*

τῆρῆς, *n. f., gen. id.*

a period, a season.

τῆρῆς, *see* τῆρῆς.

τῆρῆς, *adj. weak; μετῆρῆς, weak and spiritless.*

τῆρῆς } *n.m., gen. -δα, pl. τῆρῆς } id. a flock, a herd; δε'η τῆρῆς, of the assembly.*

τῆρῆς, *n.m. a strong man, a brave.*

τῆρῆς } *adj., comp. -ῆρῆς τῆρῆς } mighty, brave, powerful; ἴρ τῆρῆς, most powerful; ἄν λαοὺς βα τῆρῆς, the hero who was most brave.*

τῆρῆς-λαίρ, *see* λαίρ.

τῆρῆς-λαοὺς, *see* λαοὺς.

τῆρῆς-μυίρ, *see* μυίρ.

τῆρῆς, *num. adj. three; τῆρῆς λαοὺς λαοὺς, three fifties of heroes.*

τῆρῆς, *v.ac. and n., inf. id. proceed, travel; ἄς τῆρῆς, travelling; τῆρῆς ὅλας ῖρῆς, to go without delay; see* δαίρ.

τῆρῆς } *n.m., gen. -παίρ τῆρῆς } pl. id. a cluster, a festoon; ἡ δ-τῆρῆς ὅλας, of the golden ringlets.*

Էրօյձ } *n.f., gen. -ձե and*  
 Էրօյծ } *-ձե, pl. ձե, a*  
 foot; *մա լաճար Էրօյձ*  
 if thou layest foot.

Էրօյմե } *n.f. weight;*  
 Էրօյմեաց } *Էրօյմե աղ*  
 Էրօյմե } *ու լ ա լ ձ*  
*մօլ, with the weight*  
*of the great burden.*

Էրօյ-ձեօ, *see ձեօ.*

Էրսաձ, *adj., comp. -աձե,*  
 pitiful, sad; *Բաժ Էրսաձ*  
*լատ ի, thou wouldst*  
*have pitied her.*

Էրսաձ, *n.f., gen. -աձե,*  
 pity; *Բաժ մօր աղ Էրսաձ,*  
*'twere a great pity.*

Էի, *pers. pron. thou.*

Էսայրիւր, *n.f., gen. -ձե, ac-*  
 count, tidings; *Էսայրիւր*  
*Ինն, tidings of Fionn,*

ԷսարթԲալ, *n.f., gen.*  
*-ալ, pl. id. an account,*  
 rumour; *Աժ Էսարթ-*  
*Բալ ծ'բաձալ, but that*  
*I had heard report. See*  
*Էսայրիւր.*

Էւ, *see Եսայր.*

Էւձար, *see Եսայր.*

Էւձամար, *see Եսայր.*

Էւձար, *see Եսայր.*

Էւրի, *see Եւրի.*

Էւրիւն, *v.n., inf. id. de-*  
 scend; *մա Էւրիւն,*

if thou dost alight.

Էւրիւն, *see Էւրիւն.*

Էւրիւր, *n.f., gen. id. wear-*  
 ness; *Ծ ձաւար Էւրիւր,*  
 I grew weary.

Էւրիւր } *adj. indec., irr.*

Էւրիւր } *comp. of Էւր,*  
 sooner, before; *Է ձ Էւ-*  
*րիւր Էւրիւր մե Էւրար*  
 no sooner came I down.

Էւր, *v. n., inf. Էւրիւր.*  
 fall; *Ծ Էւրիւր, to fall;*  
*Էւրիւր, fut. will fall;*  
*մա Ծ Էւրիւր Էւր, if*  
*he shall not fall by*  
*me; Էւրիւր, I will*  
*fall; Է ձ Էւրիւր, falling.*

Էւրիւր, *see Էւր.*

Էւրիւր, *see Էւր.*

Էւրիւր, *see Էւր.*

Էւր } *pr. pron. from*  
 Էւ } *him or it.*

Էւր, *pr. pron. from me;*  
 Էւրիւր, believe me.

Էւրի } *n.m. the colour*  
 Էւրի } *green.*

Էւրի } *adj. green, green-*  
 Էւրի } *ish, wan. Էւրի*  
*Էւրի, a green cloak.*

Էւրի, *pr. pron. from us;*  
*Ծ Էւրի, we saw from us*  
*afar off.*



## NOTES ON TÍR NA N-ÓG.

—:O:—

\* For a very interesting account of the poems attributed to the Fenian heroes, Fionn, son of Cumhal; Oisín, son of Fionn; Fearghus Finnbheoil, son of Fionn; and Caoilte, son of Ronan: and also of the Fenian prose Romances, see Professor O'Curry's "Lectures on the Manuscript Materials of Ancient Irish History," pp. 299-319. See also Professor Connellan's "Dissertations" on the Ossianic poems, in vol. 5 of the Transactions of the Ossianic Society; and also the other volumes of the same invaluable series. For a very curious and interesting narrative, in true bardic style, of the Fianna Éireann, and the earlier warriors of the *heroic period* of Irish history, see Standish O'Grady's "History of Ireland," recently published.

† Miss Brooke remarks, in her "Reliques of Irish Poetry,"—note on the poem of "The Chase of Sliabh Guillin," and which may be quoted as appropriate in the present case:—"There are numberless Irish poems still extant, attributed to Oisín, and either addressed to Saint Patrick, or, like this, composed in the form of a dialogue between the saint and the poet. In all of these the antiquary discovers traces of a later period than that in which Oisín flourished; and most of them are supposed to be compositions of the eighth, ninth, and tenth centuries. But be they of what age they may, as productions abounding with numberless beauties, they plead for preservation and recommend themselves to taste: and, as (at the very latest period to which it is possible to ascribe them) they certainly relate to an age of much antiquity, and reflect much light on manners and customs that, in consequence of modern pyrrhonism, have been doubted to have ever existed, they surely have a high and serious claim for attention, and call equally upon the poet, the historian, and the public-spirited, to preserve these reliques of ancient genius amongst us. But IRISHMEN,—all of them at least who would be thought to pride themselves in the name, or to *reflect back any part of the honour they derive from it*: they are particularly called upon, in favor of their country, to rescue these little sparks from the ashes of her former glory."

‡ This legend of *Tír na n-óg* is known in the West more generally as *Tír na h-óige*, the *Land of (the) Youth*. *Tír na n-óg*, the form more familiar in Munster, means the "Land of the Young," or of the ever-young people. Compare *Tulach óg*, the Mound of the Youths, on which the O'Neill was wont to be inaugurated with much



ceremony. The mythical *Tír na n-óg* received its name from the fact of its inhabitants, the "élite" of the ancient Gaels, enjoying there perpetual youth, happiness, and delight, as in Elysium. The framers of our ancient mythology do not seem to have seen any necessity for a place of an opposite description; as, though we are treated *ad libitum*, to *Tír na n-óg*, *Tír tairngire*, *Flathas*, *Flaitheamhnas*, *I Breasail*, and other realms of bliss, the "Isles of the Blest;" yet no "prison-house," temporary or everlasting, is to be heard of.

VERSE I.—*Do b' fheárr gníomh*, who was best in exploit. Compare (*maighdeán*) *is féárr deilbh* (verse 34). This is a very peculiar idiom: Dr O'Donovan says in explanation of it: "When one substantive is predicated of another by this verb (*is*), and an adjective of praise or dispraise" (as *féárr* in above sentence) "is connected with the predicate, it is never put in the genitive case." Neither is it put in the ablative, as in Latin, or governed by a preposition, as in English, but simply in the nominative case, as in *fear is mór rath*, "a man is great—prosperity," i.e. a man who is of great prosperity, or very prosperous. See O'Donovan's "Grammar of the Irish Language," p. 165, and Bourke's "College Irish Grammar," pp. 205-6. This idiom is of very frequent occurrence throughout this poem, and requires the student's careful attention.

2. *Gidh doilbh liom*, though sad with me. This is an example of another idiom of frequent occurrence in this work. It will be found well explained and many examples given, in the "Third Irish Book," prepared for the *Society for the Preservation of the Irish Language* (pp. 75 & seq.). *Is maith liom*, *is olc liom*, are similar case, where the idiomatic use of *le* refers to the action of the intellect, the will, the memory, imagination, &c. Its meaning may be shown by reading "seems to me" instead of "is with or to me." Thus in the present case—"though it seems sad to me," i.e. "though I think it sad." or feel sad about it, explains this meaning of *le*.

*An t Osgar áigh*. The article is here used before a personal name for emphasis, which is not usual. "The noble Osgar," however, is a form of expression not unfamiliar in English, as "the mighty Hector." (See Joyce's *Irish Grammar*, p. 99). It is also used before certain family surnames in Irish, but in such cases the name is generally one of Norman or other foreign origin, as *an Burcach*, Burke, *an Paorach*, Power or Le Poer, &c. Compare *'sé dubhairt an Paorach bhí na mhaor air an loing*. (O'Daly's *Munster Poets*, 1st Series, p. 124). It is sometimes met with, but very rarely, in Irish family names, when mentioning an individual by his surname. It is never used before the family name of an Irish chief. Thus "The" O'Connor, or "The" O'Neill (which in English would be the designation of the head of a sept) is, according to Irish idiom, simply "Ua



Cochubhair," or "Ua Néill," (and so a chief is mentioned in the annals, or signs himself) : the sole distinction made between the chief and the other members of his clann being that to him *only* the surname "son of—" (from the name of the common ancestor) was given without any qualification or restriction, as being *his* peculiar right—he representing more immediately the ancestor from whom the clann derived its origin. The other members of the clann signed and were spoken of both by their "Christian" or personal name, *and* the family surname. *Vide* "Four Masters," *passim*. Of course, however, surnames were not established in Ireland till long centuries after the age of Osgar. But it is singular that a form which outrages more than one rule of Irish syntax should have been adopted in the anglicised titles of Irish chiefs.

3. *Lá d'a rabhamar*, one day of (those on) which we were. This refers to a *seilg dúinn* in the next verse, and denotes that the practice was of frequent occurrence. If only one chase had been made by the same parties in that place, the expression would be *lá do bhidheamar*, the (particular) day we were, &c. Compare *lá d'a rabhas air maidin am' aonar*, ("The Roman Vision," in Hardiman's *Irish Minstrelsy*, p. 306, vol. 2) : also *lá n-ann d'ar eirigh*, a certain day of (those on) which rose. ("Diarmuid and Gráinne," *Oss. Soc.*, vol. 3, p. 40).

4. *Maidin cheodhach*, we think preferable here to *air mhaidín cheodhach* or *cheodhaigh*. Nouns of time (*indefinite*) are generally so written, not with a preposition, as *maidin mhoch* (*Oss. Soc.* vol. 3, page 40) ; *maidin mhoch do ghabhas amach* ; a *triall chum seilge maidin cheodhach*, *maidin chiuin cheodhach's mé ag aodhairracht mo stoic*, and many other instances. *Air maidin a n-dé*, *air maidin a n-diu*, refer *definitely* to a special time.

*A n-imiol-bhórdaibh*, by the bordering shores. *Imiol*, a noun, is here employed as an adjective, which is not unusual in Irish compound terms, in which "the second part is qualified or defined by the first." (See O'Donovan, p. 336).

6. In the poem of the chase, the Enchantress who "put magic bonds on" Fionn, appears first in the form of "a young and beautiful doe" or hind. In some popular story-tellers' versions of the present legend, a "beautiful white colt without a spot" is introduced. See "Legend of Ossheen, the Son of Fionn," in *Dublin Penny Journal* (p. 218, vol. 4).

10. *Ba dheirge*. *Ba* or *budh*, past tense of *is*, generally aspirates the initial of nouns and adjectives immediately following it. Exceptions, however, may be allowed for the sake of euphony. Where *budh* is the conditional, subjunctive, or future form of *is*, aspiration does not take place. In these cases it is better write *badh* and *bhu* for clearness.

*Eala air tuinn*, a swan on (the) wave. According to pretty general usage, when words are employed adverbially and indefinitely, (as *tuinn* here), the initial is not aspirated after the preposition; but if with reference to a special object, the general rule is followed: thus *air bárr*, on top; *air bhárr na h-aille*, on top of the cliff.

*Blas a balsam fós*, the taste of her balsam yet; i.e. the kisses of her lips. *Blas a balsam-phóg* has been suggested here as a better reading, in which (*balsam* being used adjectivially) the clause would run, "the taste of her balmy kisses." *Balsam*, a foreign word, is unchangeable in Irish.

*Ná mil a bheidheadh rola tre dhearg-fhíon*, than honey which would be (*conditional*.) mixed (or put) through red wine. Various readings have been suggested for this very unsettled line. We give that which seems to ourselves the most likely. *Air ól*, *air a ól*, *r'a ól*, *ré n-a ól* (all of which are plausible) have been suggested instead of *rola*. (This is an example of the process alluded to in note on v. 64). *Re ól* has been printed in one edition of this poem, and in another the clause reads *a bheadh ról*. With the foregoing readings the meaning would be "which would be for drinking" (for its drinking, or to be drunken) "with red wine." *Re na ól* is used for *to drink* (Marc. 9, 41). *Air n-a chur tkrid* or *ann* (i.e. put through) is a familiar expression for "mixed," and O'Reilly gives "*rola*, set, imposed, put, i.e. *ro chuir*, o.g." which appear would to be the same verb as *laidhim*, i.e. *cuirim*, I put, send, &c., (in O'Donovan's Supp. to Dictionary) and *la*, he sent (Grammar, p. 269). *Rola* would therefore seem to be equivalent to *air n-a chur*. Another suggested reading of the whole line is "'Ná mil-mheadh re ól tré dhearg-fhíon," which would mean "than honey-mead (mixed) for drinking through red wine," and is very ingenious and plausible, as the aspirated *bh* and *mh* are often confounded by careless transcribers. *A bheith* has also been suggested instead of *a bheidheadh*, but we think the *conditional* best expresses the meaning. *Beadh* occurs for *beidheadh* in some copies, at verse 120: *ní bheidheadh am' dhéigh*.

15. *Niamh*, the fair lady's name, signifies "shining" or "lustre." *Chinn-óir* is a compound noun used here as an adjective qualifying *Niamh*, which, being a feminine noun, causes "*cinn-óir*" to be aspirated in its initial. Both parts of the compound are in the genitive case, and the whole means "The lustrous (one) of (the) head of gold." The genitive is often used in this way, as '*fáinne óir*,' a ring of gold. Compare "*Cairbre cinn-cait*," *Cairbre* of the cat-head—where the compound noun in the genitive case serves to qualify *Cairbre*, another noun.

19. In the second line *árm cruaidh* may be genitive plural, i.e. of hard arms (referring to or qualifying *Oisín*), or simply a compound

word *árm-chruaidh*, arm-hard, strong in arms, like *ceann-dána*, head-strong; either will do.

20. *Seach* as, outside of or beyond. *Sech* 'i' *leith amuith*. *Sech*, without; *seach*, beyond, past, more than (O'Donovan's Supp. to Dictionary). *Seacham*, beside me, &c.

*An liacht* (or *liadhacht*) *flaith árd*. The article should not be here, according to O'Donovan (b p. 345) if the sentence has been read correctly, unless, perhaps, a peculiar idiom may allow of it. *Liacht* seems to be from *lia*, (irr. comp. of *iomdha*, many) more. *A liadhacht fear*, &c. See verse 134.

21. *Tuarasgbháil d'fhághail*. This does not mean "to get tidings" (as would appear), but, according to an idiom of frequent use in writers like the "Four Masters," it signifies "that I had already got an account or tidings," as in "Ro fídir O'Neill Maghnus do dhol hi d-Tír-Eacchain," O'Neill knew Maghnus had gone (not to go) into Tír-Eoghain.

25. *Is tú do b'fheárr liom*. See note on verse 2.

26. *Geasa*, charms, spells, obligations of chivalry. These were of various kinds. Sometimes the heroes of Erin were bound by certain laws of the various knightly fraternities as to the regulation of their actions in war and peace, sometimes by *esprit de corps*; sometimes again by magical restrictions often placed on them by weaker parties for their own protection: sometimes by threats or by an appeal to the warrior's honor from petitioners who wished to obtain a request, to secure the friendship of a chief, or to escape his vengeance. So "a true warrior" (as in the text) "would not endure" *geasa* without obeying them. These *geasa* seem to have been, in their nature, somewhat similar to the regulations detailed in the "Book of Rights," and which are called *geasa agus buadha*, that is, "restrictions and privileges"—often very singular, and now and then vexatious in their nature. See Dr O'Donovan's valuable "Introduction" to that work, (pp. xlii. & seq.,) where the word is explained "anything or act forbidden because of the ill-luck which would result from its doing" (See also verse 56). We have a remarkable instance in "Diarmuid and Gráinne," where Gráinne puts Diarmuid under *geasa* to take her away from Fionn, and which he is unable to refuse, notwithstanding his apprehension of the consequences. Another mode of gaining over a warrior was the dread of being *satirized* by poets and druids; of which there is a striking instance in the episode of the "Fight of Ferdia." (See Appendix to "Manners and Customs of the Ancient Irish," p. 414, vol. 3). A reviewer of Miss Brooke's works seems surprised that Irish bards, at the early period to which these "Ossianic" poems and tales may be attributed, should have known that knights bound themselves by vows of chivalry. But

orders of knighthood were established and the rules and privileges of the "Knights" understood in Ireland long before the chivalry of the Middle Ages had sprung up in other countries; and, on the whole, the ideas of those early Irish *curaidh* or "knights" as to their duties, privileges, and restrictions, bear such a strong resemblance to notions on similar subjects prevailing in crusading Europe as is indeed striking when the great differences of race, country, and age are taken into account.

30. *Stóda* and *sról*, silk and satin; but in ancient times most probably meant different kinds of fine linen fabrics, which have been from early days a favourite branch of manufacture in Ireland.

31. *Mionn ríoghda*, a royal crown. Gold head-dresses of various kinds, as well as bracelets and other ornaments, are frequently mentioned in our ancient records, poems and tales, as worn by royal personages. The *lunn* or *land* was a crescent or frontlet; the *mionn* seems to have been made to cover or surround the head. In none of our museums is a specimen of an ancient Irish crown to be found, but that such ornaments were worn by the kings and queens of Erin there can be no doubt. A description and engraving of an ancient crown, said to have been found about the year 1692, and not now forthcoming, is given in the first volume of the *Dublin Penny Journal* (p. 72). It appears covered with curious circles, which perhaps had a mystic signification, and it is the chief authority for modern drawings of the Irish crown. Its form and style certainly are in keeping with such notices as we have of the *Mionn ríoghda*. In more modern times, when Ireland was much resorted to by the learned of continental nations, our kings seem to have adopted the form of diadem worn by their contemporaries, and which differs entirely from any idea of the ancient *mionn* that has been handed down to us. (See *id.* pp. 228-9, fresco figures in Knockmoy Abbey.) For full notices of the *mionn* and *land*, see "Manners and Customs of the Ancient Irish," p. 193, vol 3. *Coxáin* seems to be the Latin *corona*. *Fleasg* (verse 101), is a wreath or garland worn round the head, and may mean a coronet.

33. *Léine sról*, an inner garment of satin, or fine linen. *Léine* is now always used for a shirt (anciently either linen or woollen). See Prof. O'Carry's lectures on "Manners and Customs of the Ancient Irish," edited by Prof. Sullivan, pp. ccclxxviii & seq. in introductory volume, for full information as to the *léine* and its material. "The usual material was woollen, but in many cases it was linen or even silk," p. ccclxxix, *id.*

44. *Ag imirt fithchille*, playing chess. *Fithcheall* is the Irish word for a favourite game which is supposed to have been chess. *Fithchille* is a chess-man; *foirne fithchille*, the brigade, crew or



family of the chess-board—the *men*. “I have not been able to find the Irish names of the *men* of this game, but it was universally played by the ancient nobility of Ireland.” (Vallancey’s Essay on the Celtic Language). See O’Donovan’s “Introduction” to the “Book of Rights,” p. lxi., in which much information and many interesting extracts concerning this game are given; also a view and description of ancient Irish chessmen now preserved in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy. The editor says, “The word *fithcheall* is translated *tabulæ lusoriæ* by O’Flaherty, where he notices the bequests of Cathaeir Mór, monarch of Ireland—*Ogygia*, p. 311. In Cormac’s Glossary, the *fithcheall* is described as quadrangular, having straight spots of black and white. It is referred to in the oldest Irish stories and historical tales extant.” The editor “has never discovered in the Irish MSS. any full or detailed description of a chess-board and its furniture, and he is, therefore, unable to prove that pieces of different forms and powers, similar to those among other nations, were used by the Irish, but he is of opinion that they were.” (Dr O’Donovan, *as above*.)

45. *Sealgaireacht*, hunting. *Sealg*, a chase; *Sealgair*, a hunter; *sealgaireacht*, the practice of the chase or hunting; like *iasgaireacht*, the trade of a fisher.

47. *Piollúit*, a palace or mansion. This word is an adaptation of the Latin *palatium*, a court or palace, as is also *palás*. *Grianán* (from *grian*, the sun) signifies a bower or summerhouse (*solarium*), as *grianán na n-ínghean*, the ladies’ bower; and *grianán an aoin uaithne*, the chamber of the one pillar, at Tara: also a fortification or palace, as the *Grianán* of Aileach, near Derry, recently rescued from ruin. (See this word in O’Donovan’s Supp. to Dictionary, and note on “Battle of Magh Rath,” p. 7.)

53. *Ucht-bhláith*, bright of front. This is an example of a noun preceding and being compounded with an adjective, which it aids in defining the qualified word. See *ceann-dána* in note on verse 15, and O’Donovan’s Grammar, p. 338.

55. *Fomhor Builleach Druime Loghach*, the striking (or raging) giant of Logha’s Ridge. It is not worth while endeavouring to identify this character, who is only introduced incidentally. *Fomhor* signifies a pirate, a barbarian rover.

63. *Iomad fronta óil*, many wines of drinking: *fronta* is genitive plural of *fion*, and *óil* genitive singular of *ól*, used adjectivally. Compare *Is mian liom feasda gluasacht go cuan ceart an fhiona ól*.

64. *Fáth a sgéil*, the cause of her story, or *fáth a sgéile*, the cause of her woe. O’Reilly’s Dictionary gives *scéile*, *n.f.* misery, pity; *sgeile*, grief; and *sgéileach*, pitiable: and S. H. O’Grady says *sgeile*, pity, “having become obsolete, the people supplied its place by *sgeul*,

a story." See his very interesting note on the changes which the texts of Irish romances and poems have undergone in this way—"Diarmuid and Gráinne," Oss. Soc., vol 3, p. 194-5. *Nach ro bhudh fhilleadh dhí*, that there was not a returning for her—she could not return.

66. *Dá thréine cáil*, though most brave in fame. (See note on ver. 1). (*Dá*, conjunction, though.) Perhaps here *d'a* or *de a*, of what (soever); thus *d a thréine*, of what bravery soever; *d'a mhéid*, of whatever size, be it ever so great. *Tréine*, bravery, thus, is an abstract noun from *treun*, brave. O'Donovan says (Irish Grammar, p. 303), "Stewart, in his (Scottish) Gaelic Grammar, writes it *d'a*, by which he gives us to understand that he regarded it as compounded of the preposition *de* or *do*, and the possessive pronoun *a*; but this is not self-evident. The phrases *dá áilne*, *dá mhéid*, in such sentences as above adduced, unquestionably mean 'be it ever so fine,' &c. But it has not yet been clearly shown what part of speech *dá* is."

70. *Bain*, (to) cut, is a transitive verb; *do bhaineas de a cheann*, I cut off his head. *Bain* (to) touch, being intransitive, does not take an accusative case, but admits the use of the prepositional pronoun after it, as in verse 125 *Cread é an leun do bhain dóibh*, what (is) the misfortune that happened [to] them. In the latter case it would be better to write *buain* for the sake of distinction, as *a bhuaineas le creideamh*, which appertains to faith; though grammatically the difference between both usages of *bain* is clear.

73. *Ice* or *ic*, and *balsam* both signify balm or balsam. *Icim*, I heal, *a chur a n ice*, to embalm.

74. *Leapthacha clúid* probably beds of patchwork (*clúd*, a patch, a clout); or perhaps *clúduichte*, covered. *Clúdaim*, I cover, I warm: thus warm beds.

77. *Dá'n ghrian-bhean*, more properly *-mhnaoi* after the preposition. *Grian-bhean* is a strange word compounded of *grian* the sun, and *bean* a woman, the woman shining as the sun. Sometimes when *bean* is part of a compound word, and points out a woman of a special office or condition, *bean* is retained in the dative: as in *de* and *ag bean na cleiche caoile*, (O'Daly's Munster Poets, first series, p. 12) *ag bean an fhir ruaidh*, &c.

78. *Tír na m-beo*, the land of the living (see verse 101), *Tír na m-buadh*, the land of victories or virtues, are different sections or provinces of *Tír na n-óg*, and the first name, at any rate, is applicable to the whole land of the ever-young.

79. *Márta*, for *Murtis* or *March*, and *Phæbus* (verse 81), together with such words as *pioláit*, *palas*, *stéad*, *péirse*, &c., denote this work to be a very modern composition, however ancient the legend may be. These lines may be interpolations, or the words (in some cases at least), be substituted for others grown obsolete. (See note, v. 64)

93. *A g-comh-árd.* "Do ghlaodh se comh-árd a chinn," is a common expression for *as loud as he could*. This clause is by no means clear, and the idiom is very obscure.

98. *Idir fhear agus mhnaoi.* The singular is here used for the plural. Some say *idir fear agus bean*, thus allowing an accusative to follow the preposition *idir*, as is also the case generally with *gan*. *Idir*, in the plural, governs a dative and aspirates the initial.

99. *Na m bacul bán* or *m bán* (see O'Donovan, p. 115), of the white croziers. *Bacul* is most probably derived from the Latin *baculum*, as words appertaining to the teaching or ministration of Christianity did not, of course, exist in Irish before the preaching of the Faith in our island, and were, (as in the case of other nations), then adopted from the Latin and Greek; compare *sagart*, *easpog*, *eaglais*, *aifrionn*, *cráid*, *ifrionn*, &c.

102. *An t-Oscar óir*, see note on verse 2.

103. *Plúr*, this word is translated flower and flour: it is in use as signifying flour, the fine part of meal, and is obviously cognate with the Latin *flos*, (*floris*) a flower. In Webster's "English Dictionary" flour is given as being a form of the word "flower" signifying the best or finest part of anything—the finest part of grain pulverized. In this sense the word is used here "*plúr na-m-ban* "the flower (or finest) of women;" "*plúr na bh-fear* "the flower of men: compare "*blath na finne*," the blossom of fairness, "*scaith na bh-fear*," the flower or choice of men.

106. *Dh'a luadh*, or '*ga luadh*, to or at its saying: saying it, (*active*): "*tá an teach 'ga thógbháil*" the house is a-building or being built, (*passive*), see O'Donovan, pp. 383 4. *Na'r theacht duit i.e.* "*nach ro bhudh theacht duit*" that there was not a coming for thee, that thou couldst not come. *Teacht* is here a noun, and its initial is aspirated by *budh* understood before it. *Re do ré*, during thy days: *re*, with, *ré*, duration, existence, respite of time.

110. *Ad' sheanóir*, (that thou wilt be) in thy old man. The verb *do bheith* can never ascribe a predicate to its subject (or "assert one noun of another") without the use of the preposition *i* or *a* or *ann*, in, and a possessive pronoun, as *tá sé 'na sheanóir*, he is an old man, *i.e.* in his old man. This peculiar idiom is not required with the assertive verb *is*, as *is seanóir é*, he is an old man, (see O'Donovan, p.p. 164 5). In the present case, *is* is not made use of, as its future tense is seldom employed except in the signs *ni bhus* and *bhus* which indicate the comparative and superlative of adjectives in a future signification: the emphatic assertion indicated by the use of *is* would be out of place in future time, the event being, of course, doubtful.

114. *Faoi ghearaibh cruaidhe*, see note on verse 26.

115. *A (rel. pron.)* signifying *all that*, or *all which*, eclipses the following initial, as *a n-dubhairt si liom* all that she said to me.



116. *Dias*, (*dí-*) a pair, or two, applied to persons, or personified objects only, being a noun requires the genitive case after it. *Dias* sometimes aspirates the following initial.

118. *Ni h-aithristear*, etc. There is nothing related of our story, (or adventures) until: our story is not fully narrated, &c. *D'ar' theagmhaigh* or *theangmhaigh*, of what befell, met, &c. *Acht teangmhaigh liom a m'arach*, but stick to me (or meet me) to-morrow— (o.d. song).

121. *Os a chionn*, over its head. *Os cionn*, literally over-head, is the word in general use for above or over, and (*cionn* being a noun), requires a noun following it to be in the genitive case. Here it means master of it. i.e., the bread, &c. Compare *go m-badh fada b' idh tu os cionn do chúraim*, that you may be long over your care, i.e., family.

122. *D'fheuchas cruinn*, I looked around. The general expression would be *fa g-cuairt*, *ma g-cuairt*, *mor d-timchioll*. *Cruinn*, signifies round, as *fáinne cruinn*, a round ring; but here it more probably means close or sharp. Compare *an talamh magcuairt da luscadh am thimchioll* ("The Midnight Court," l. 42) *Ann gach áird*, in every point. This word has been adopted into the Lowland Scotch dialect, "Of all the airts (not *airs*) the wind can blow." (See note on Ossianic Society, vol. 3, p. 47).

125. See note on verse 70.

127. *Nach léir linn*, which it is not clear (in our memory) for us (so numerous are they) to recite. Compare v. 35a, "*Nach léir dhamsa luadh*."

131. *Fiadhaile*, a weed, collectively weeds: the plural is not used except in some botanical sense: *fiódh* or *fligh*, the common chick-weed or stichwort. Compare, *a n-ionad na luibheann acht fiódh a's fiadhaile*. ("The Midnight Court," l. 80)

133. *Níl a bh-fóirithin súd*: there is not their helping. *Súd* is written here for emphasis. *Fóirithin*, from *fóir*, help, means relief—they are not to be relieved for ever.

134. See note on verse 20.

135. *Da síor chrádh* (or *'ga*), they being eternally tormented. (See note on verse 106)

144. *Fuasgail air mo bhuidhin*, Deliver (on) my company. Compare "*fuasgail dem' phéin*," deliver from my pain.

148. *Bonn*, the sole: *bonn tracht* (poetical for *troigh*), or *bonn troigh* means the sole of the foot. Compare "*ó bhathas cinn go bonn trácht*, from the top of their heads to the sole of their feet." (The "Lay of Meargach," Ossianic Soc., vol. 4, p. 136).

150. *Am' sheanóir*, see note on verse 110.

## APPENDIX.

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### THE IRISH LANGUAGE IN NATIONAL AND OTHER SCHOOLS.

As the members of the Gaelic Union have had a large part in bringing about the success of the movement for the admission of Gaelic in schools, they here insert the memorial to the Commissioners of National Education, (which was drawn up by them in conjunction with the other members of the Council of the "Society for the Preservation of the Irish Language"); to which is appended a synopsis of the signatures attached to the memorial. The document is an exhaustive statement of the case of the Irish Language.

They would take this opportunity of reminding the various heads of colleges and schools who have not yet furnished information, that they can materially advance the movement by sending from time to time particulars of the working of Irish classes in their schools, which information, when published, is encouraging to others and sets a much-needed example. The admission of Gaelic on the Intermediate Programme has followed its recognition by the National Board; and other concessions will follow if work is *actively* kept up by those who desire the advancement of the Gaelic. But signs of work must be shown.

The following is the full text of the memorial presented by the Council of the Society to the Commissioners of Education, with the favourable reply of the Commissioners thereto:—

*To the Right Honourable the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland.*

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN—We have been directed by the Council of the "Society for the Preservation of the Irish Language," to submit for the consideration of the Commissioners some reasons for having the teaching of the Irish language placed on the Results' Programme of the National Schools.

The Council have observed that Latin, Greek, and French have been for some years past on the Results' Programme of the Commissioners, and that Results' fees have been paid their teachers for successful instruction in those subjects, as set forth in the Annual Reports of the Board. The Council regard this fact as a forcible reason for asking the Commissioners to place Irish on a somewhat similar footing.

In support of this appeal, the Council beg to quote the recorded opinion of the highly-esteemed Resident Commissioner, P. J. Keenan, Esq., C.B., as printed in the Twenty-second Annual Report of the Commissioners, p. 75, when that gentleman was Head Inspector of National Schools. He says :—

“The Census Returns show that upwards of a million and a-half, or 23·3 per cent. of the population, spoke Irish in the year 1851. The National System is every year diminishing this number ; even in places where all social communication is carried on in Irish, and where, in short, few or none of the adult population know a word of English, the language of the National Schools, the books, the teaching, &c., are entirely *English*. The children of parents who at present speak Irish only, will, through the course of education pursued in the National schools, and the experience of home, speak English and Irish when they grow up, but their children will, in nine cases out of every ten, speak English only. In this way the Irish language will gradually fall into disuse, and be, perhaps, forgotten. Many good men would rejoice at this, but they seem to me to forget that the people might know both Irish and English, and they also forget that by continuing to speak Irish, *and learning English through its medium*, the latter language would be enriched by the imagery and vigour of the mother tongue, and the process of learning would be a mental exercise of so varied and powerful a character, that its disciplinary effect upon the mind would be equal in itself, and by itself, to a whole course of education of the ordinary kind. The shrewdest people in the world are those who are bilingual : borderers have always been remarkable in this respect. But the most stupid children I have ever met with are those who were learning English whilst endeavouring to forget Irish. It is hard to conceive any more difficult school exercise than to begin our *first* alphabet, and *first* syllabication, and *first* attempt at reading,

in a language of which we know nothing, and all this without the means of reference to, or comparison with, a word of our mother tongue. Yet this is the ordeal Irish-speaking children have to pass through, and the natural result is that the English which they acquire is very imperfect. The real policy of the educationist would, in my opinion, be to teach Irish grammatically and soundly to the Irish-speaking people, and then to teach them English through the medium of their native language. . . . My experience last year of the schools of the county Donegal (see Legoniel in the Appendix), a county in which 27.8 per cent of the people speak Irish, led me to reflect very much on this important question. I have already stated in substance the conclusions at which I arrived, but for convenience sake I beg to repeat them. I am convinced—

“1st. That the Irish-speaking people ought to be *taught* the Irish language grammatically; and that school-books in Irish should be prepared for the purpose.

“2nd. That English should be taught to all Irish-speaking children through the *medium* of the Irish.

“3rd. That if this system be pursued, the people will be very soon better educated than they are now, or possibly can be for many generations, upon the present system; and

“4th. That the English language will, in a short time, be more generally and purely spoken than it can be by the present system for many generations.”

These thoughtful and conclusive arguments leave the Council very little to add upon the subject.

They may, however, be permitted to observe that any system of National Education must be regarded as incomplete that does not provide for the teaching of the nation's language; and therefore an opportunity should be afforded to all Irishmen of having their children taught their native tongue.

The study of Celtic is every day becoming more important, in connection with ancient and modern literature, and already holds a very high place in the science of Philology. This being so, a grammatical knowledge of Irish—the most important branch of the Celtic—offers advantages not as yet sufficiently appreciated, as an educational instrument, being, at once, an ancient language cognate with the classical languages of antiquity, and a modern living language, equal to any in beauty, energy, copiousness, and every attribute which renders the best of the modern languages valuable.

Add to this that it is the language of Ireland, and the best suited to the natural genius of the countrymen of Scotus Erigena, the "*perfervidum ingenium Scotorum*," the best calculated to preserve the traditions and idiosyncrasies of the nation, being cast in that Celtic or intellectual mould which rendered the country so singularly famous in former times, and thus enable her to become the leader of civilisation in western Europe.

It is well known that the Irish language is held in the highest possible esteem, and its value recognised by the most distinguished scholars in the department of comparative philology and linguistics in Germany, France, Italy, Denmark, and Switzerland. And Oxford, following the example of the Continental scholars and Universities, has recently established a chair for the study of Celtic.

At the last meeting of the "Irish Society" (*i.e.* in April, 1877) testimony was borne of the extent to which Irish is still spoken, and the affection with which it is regarded by the people. At that meeting was also stated the remarkable fact that in two counties the speaking of Irish is on the increase. The number of Irish speaking persons in the country is 817,875. In Munster and Connaught, with a population of 2,239,698, there are 84,019 speaking Irish only, and 631,617 speaking both Irish and English, total 715,636, nearly 32 per cent.—very little short of one-third of the population of these two provinces. In the western part of Ulster, Irish is still largely used, there being over 29 per cent. of the people of county Donegal Irish speakers. These figures, shown by the last census returns, are by no means to be received as the total, as the Council are aware that the returns do not include the entire number of people who speak Irish, since it is well known that many persons, for want of education in the vernacular, and of due appreciation of its value, do not admit their knowledge of the language, and that many more who know it were never questioned on the subject at the census-taking. But even these returns, defective as they are show that 200,000 persons under twenty years of age, and 334,000 between twenty and fifty, speak Irish. This number surely has a claim on the country as regards education.

Such being the facts regarding the present position of the Irish as a living language, we may also remark that the state of its literature, if not very flourishing, is at least sufficient to



show that the number of persons reading the language and studying its books is much larger than it was any time previous, and continues to increase. The numerous volumes of our ancient literature which have been printed and published within the past forty years for the first time, and the eagerness with which they are sought after and studied, will suffice to show that the Gaelic is not dead in Ireland, and that its literary prospects are more encouraging than might be supposed. The publications of the Royal Irish Academy (both printed works and facsimile reproductions of valuable manuscripts), the Royal Historical and Archæological Association, the Irish Archæological, Celtic, Ossianic, and other Societies, the numerous works edited by O'Donovan and O'Curry, such as the "Annals of the Four Masters," &c., and the many important and valuable works in the language, published with the sanction and at the expense of the Government for the "Brehon Law Commission," &c., show the extent and value of our ancient literature.

The *modern* works actually produced in Irish, such as the poetical productions of the last century, the minstrelsy and remains of the Irish Bards, sermons of eminent divines, many of which have only recently been printed and put within the reach of Irish readers, are numerous and valuable. More recently still, we have the translation of the "Iliad" into Irish metre, and of the "Melodies" of Moore, by the Archbishop of Tuam, and several other works by eminent scholars, all of which have enriched the language, and are eagerly read and studied. The number of elementary books and the several series of lessons appearing from time to time in many journals and newspapers, as well as the number of learned works on the Gaelic by native and foreign scholars, are further signs of progress and of the eagerness of the people to cultivate their language. All these recent publications, though few compared with those in other languages, are yet sufficient to show that the foundation of a living modern literature has been well laid. The Society have reason to know that many scholars in Ireland are prepared to add largely to Gaelic literature, and are solely prevented by want of encouragement.

The people are desirous of learning their native language, and we have been informed that over two thousand teachers connected with the National Board of Education are able and willing to teach them, provided it be placed on the Results Programme.

The Council have further much pleasure in stating that the National Teachers of Ireland, at their various Congresses held in Dublin of late years, have repeatedly passed resolutions asking that the Irish language should be placed on the Results Programme, with a view to have it taught where the teachers are qualified. They have also been much gratified by the fact that in several instances managers and teachers of National schools have, even in the absence of Results Fees, begun to establish Irish classes in connection with their schools, and with excellent effect.

Seeing that the Education Department has, within the past few weeks, agreed to recognise the teaching of Scottish Gaelic in the Highland Schools, we trust that this application to have the Irish Gaelic placed on the Results Programme will receive a similar favourable recognition.

By placing the Irish language on the Results Programme of the Board of Education the country will be spared a national loss, and science, civilisation, and literature the extinction of another branch of the Indo-European family of languages—a loss we are sure the Commissioners would regret in common with the philologists and scholars of Europe.

As some of the Commissioners may be aware, the Council have prepared and published First and Second Books for the use of teachers and pupils anxious to promote the study of the Irish language. The "First Irish Book" has already reached the twentieth thousand, and the "Second Irish Book," although published so recently as the 30th January last, has reached the eighth thousand. A copy-book for teaching young persons to write the Irish language has also been prepared in consequence of the many calls for such a publication.

The Council desire to call the attention of the Board to the comparatively few pupils that availed themselves of the opportunity of instruction in Latin, Greek, and French in 1876, according to the Board's last report. Passed in French, 587; in Latin, 261; in Greek, 115. Total in the three languages, 963; whilst they appeal on behalf of about 200,000 children already *speaking* Irish, and who would probably supply in many single parishes far more pupils to learn to read and write their vernacular than the whole annual total here set forth as having passed in Latin, Greek, and French.

They pray, then, that this request in the interest of education



may be complied with, as they believe that twenty persons would learn Irish for one that would learn any of the other languages, and with this result that the Irish people would become more intellectual and more devoted to literature and reading.

We beg to forward herewith for the information of the Commissioners a list of the classes already in practical operation in the country, and also a list of the Officers and Council of the Society for the Preservation of the Irish Language.

In conclusion, the Council beg to express a hope that the Commissioners of National Education will favourably entertain their request to place the Irish language on the programme of the National Schools, and thus to satisfy the earnest wishes of a large proportion of the Irish people.

We have the honour to be,

My Lords and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servants.

REV. JOHN NOLAN, O.D.C., } *Secretaries.*  
J. J. MACSWEENEY, R.I.A., }

*No. 19 Kildare-street, Dublin, June 17th, 1878.*

Besides all the names of the Council and Officers of the Society, the Memorial was signed by the Catholic Archbishops of Armagh, Cashel, and Tuam; the Bishops of Limerick, Killmore, Killala, Clogher, Down and Connor, Ross, Elphin, Cloyne, Achonry, Raphoe, Ossory, Ferns; the Protestant Bishop of Ossory (now of Cork); the Dean of Cashel (now Bishop of Ossory), the Deans of Armagh and Waterford; the Earl of Granard; the Lord Mayor of Dublin and many members of the Corporation; the Mayors and Councillors of several other cities; by more than forty members of Parliament; many Poor Law Boards; P. L. G.'s and T. C.'s of various districts; by nearly 200 J. P.'s of Counties and Boroughs; High Sheriffs; D. L.'s, &c.; by fifty Protestant and Presbyterian clergymen; 120 Catholic Deans, Archdeacons, P. P.'s, and Heads of Religious Houses, and over 150 C. C.'s, the foregoing being nearly all managers of schools; by Inspectors of schools in England and Ireland; by the Central Committee on behalf of the National Teachers of Ireland; by over 100 members of the Royal Irish Academy, the Royal Historical and Archæological Association of Ireland, and other learned societies; by ten

Professors, and many Scholars and Students of Trinity College; by the Rector, Vice-Rector, Deans, and Professors of the Catholic University; Professors of the Queen's Colleges; the President and Professors of Maynooth College; of St. Patrick's College, Carlow; French College, Blackrock; Holycross College, Clonliffe; All Hallows College, Drumcondra; Magee College, Derry; St. Kieran's College, Kilkenny; St. John's College, Waterford; St. Peter's College, Wexford; St. Mel's College, Longford; St. Jarlath's College, Tuam; St. Ignatius' College, Galway; Seminaries, Navan, Waterford, Limerick, &c.; Royal and Grammar Schools of Raphoe, Banagher, Galway, &c.; and many other educational institutions, and by great numbers of other persons directly concerned with the education of the people. There were also appended representative signatures from the following amongst many other cities, towns, and districts, in every part of the kingdom, viz.:—Dublin, Cork, Limerick, Waterford, Kilkenny, Clonmel, Sligo, Ennis, Cashel, Kilrush, Queenstown, Tuam, Skibbereen, Loughrea, Ballycastle, Carrick-on-Suir, Cahir, Tullamore, Gorey, Clifden, Dunfanaghy, Kanturk, Enniskillen, Ennistymon, Mullinavat, Achill, Faughanvale, Boherbee, Athleague, Cappoquin, Portmarnock, Carnonagh. In all about 1,300 signatures of a very representative character were forwarded to the Society to be attached to their memorial. Had the Council's intention been made public, hundreds of thousands of signatures might have been obtained; but a representation was all that was desired, together with an expression of opinion from those who have charge of, or are otherwise interested in the education of the country, and which was elicited in a very remarkable manner.

The reply of the Commissioners was prompt and generous. It is as follows:—

“OFFICE OF NATIONAL EDUCATION,

“4th July, 1878.

“SIRS—Having laid before the Commissioners of National Education the memorial from the ‘Society for the Preservation of the Irish Language,’ which accompanied your letter of the 27th ult., I am directed to inform you that they have, after full consideration, passed the following resolution:—

“That the Commissioners are prepared to grant Results’

Fees for proficiency in the Irish language, on the same conditions as are applicable to Greek, Latin, and French.'

"I have the honour to be,

"Your obedient servant,

"JOHN E. SHERIDAN,

"*Secretary.*

Most of the Local Societies, Associations, Classes, and Schools alluded to in the foregoing memorial *are still actively* working ; some have fallen back ; several are extinct ; but in their place others are springing up, and they too, will ere long, it is to be hoped, show signs of renewed life. They are requested to furnish particulars of their foundation and progress, and of any falling off that may have taken place.

The Programme of Examination in National and Intermediate Schools for 1879-80, is here appended, and will no doubt be useful to teachers. Pupils of National Schools may present themselves for the Examinations under the Intermediate Education Act, though the school cannot obtain Results Fees under that Act. National School pupils, however (as well as boys who do not go forward directly from any school), are eligible for all the places, prizes, &c., obtainable under the Act.

The Gaelic Union purpose, as soon as means permit, to devote a portion of their funds to the establishment of *special* prizes for National Teachers who obtain certificates for teaching Irish ; and also for pupils of National Schools, as well as for Intermediate students, as already announced. Teachers who obtain Irish certificates, as well as those keeping Irish classes in their schools, are requested to send their names and addresses with particulars of their Irish classes, to the Gaelic Union for publication. Those who have had Irish classes, now given up, are also earnestly requested to afford information as to what they believe to be the cause of the falling off. This information will be most valuable to the promoters of this movement, to enable them to guide their future action.,

*Programme of Examination in the Irish Language for  
Pupils of 5th and 6th Classes in National Schools.*

FIRST YEAR. (a.)—Grammar to the end of the regular verb, with the verbs *is* [ɪɾ] and *tá* [tʰa].

(b.)—Twenty pages of an Irish Phrase Book\*, or the phrases in the First and Second Irish Books [an ceud aḡur an daḡa leabair ḡaeḡlḡe], published by the Society for the Preservation of the Irish Language.

SECOND YEAR. (a.)—Grammar to the end of Syntax.

(b.)—Twenty additional pages of a Phrase Book\*; or an equivalent in prose or poetry to the Story of Oisín in Tír na n-óg [laoḡ Oḡrḡn aḡr ḡḡr na n-ḡḡ], (i.e., *the present work*.)

(c.)—Translation of the Second Book of Lessons into Irish.

THIRD YEAR. (a.)—A more critical knowledge of Grammar.

(b.)—The Story of Déirdre [l loḡḡear mac n-ḡlḡrḡḡ], (omitting the poetry), or the Children of Lir [Oḡḡeas Clḡḡne lḡr]; or some equivalent book.

(c.)—Translation of the Third Book of Lessons into Irish. A short letter or essay in Irish.

Pupils who have made the necessary 100 days' attendances, and who have been regularly enrolled in the 5th or 6th Class, may be examined for Results Fees in Irish. A fee of 10s. will be allowed for each pupil who passes in the foregoing programme, on the usual conditions laid down for Examinations in Extra Subjects.

By Order, WM. H. NEWELL, } Secs.  
JOHN E. SHERIDAN, }

*Education Office, Dublin, October, 1878.*

\* A suitable work is in preparation by a national teacher, and will be published by the Gaelic Union.

INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION COMMISSIONERS'  
PROGRAMME OF EXAMINATIONS FOR 1879  
RELATING TO CELTIC.

DIVISION IV.—Modern Languages.

SECTION D.—CELTIC. 32EÖJLJ5.

JUNIOR GRADE.

*Maximum of Marks, 600.*

1. Grammar. (O'Donovan's Abridgment or Burke.)
2. Tóruigheacht Dhiarmuida agus Ghráinne, [The Pursuit of Diarmuid and Gráinne, *first half*. (Transactions of the Ossianic Society, vol. iii. pp. 40-120).]\*
3. A passage from an Irish author for translation at sight. (*Optional*.)
4. English sentences for translation into Irish. (*Optional*.)
5. History of Ireland to the Battle of Clontarf.

MIDDLE GRADE.

*Maximum of Marks, 600.*

1. (O'Donovan's Large Grammar, omitting Part IV. and Appendix).\*
2. The Title and Introduction to Mac Firbiss' Book of Genealogies [Leabhar Seirnealaic mhic Fírlibírlí.] (O'Curry's MS. Materials of Ancient Irish History, Appendix No. lxxxvii).\*
3. A passage of an Irish author for translation at sight. (*Optional*.)
4. A passage of English prose for translation into Irish. (*Optional*.)
5. History of Ireland from the Battle of Clontarf to the Accession of Elizabeth.

\* See List of Irish Books at end.



## SENIOR GRADE.

*Maximum of Marks, 600; of which 100 will be given to the optional subjects.*

1. Grammar. (O'Donovan, as above, *all*.)
2. The Fight of Fer Diadh [Cómhac Fíridadh], and the Fair of Carman [Aonac Cárman]. (O'Curry's *Manners and Customs of the Ancient Irish*.)\*
3. A passage of an Irish author for translation at sight.
4. A short Essay in the Irish Language. (*Optional*.)
5. History of Ireland from the Accession of Elizabeth to the Union.
6. Easy questions on the Philology of the Celtic Language. (*Optional*.)
7. Easy questions on Irish Archæology. (*Optional*.)

—:0:—

## PROGRAMME FOR 1880.

## JUNIOR GRADE.

*Maximum of Marks, 600.*

[*Pass Marks, 360.*]

1. *Torwigheacht Dhiarmuda agus Ghraíne* [Cómhac Fíridadh agus Cárman] pp. 40—120. (Printed by the Society for the Preservation of the Irish Language) [*i.e.* the portion contained in the "Ossianic Society's Transactions," vol. iii, pp. 40—120].\*
2. Grammar. (Bourke's or Joyce's.)\*
3. Outlines of the History of Ireland from the Introduction of Christianity to A.D. 1172.

[*Honors Marks, 240.*]

1. Somewhat more difficult questions in grammar and history.

\* See List at end.

2. A passage from an easy Celtic author for translation at sight.

3. Short English sentences for translation into Celtic, help being given by a vocabulary.

#### MIDDLE GRADE.

*Maximum of Marks, 600.*

*[Pass Marks, 360.]*

1. *Torruigheacht Dhiarmuda agus Ghrainne*, pp. 120—194. (Transactions Ossianic Society, vol. iii,) [*i.e.* the portion following that marked for the Junior Grade.]\*

2. Grammar. (Bourke's or Joyce's.)\*

3. A passage from some other prose work for translation at sight, some help being given by a vocabulary.

4. Short English sentences for translation into Celtic, help being given by a vocabulary.

5. Outlines of the history of Ireland from A.D. 1172 to 1558.

*[Honors Marks, 240.]*

1. *Imtheacht na Tromdhaimhe* [Ἰμθεαὲτ na Τρομδαίμη] (*prose only.*) (Transactions Ossianic Society, vol. v.)\*

2. More difficult questions on Grammar and History.

3. A passage of easy English for translation into Celtic.

#### SENIOR GRADE.

*Maximum of Marks, 600,*

*[Pass Marks, 360.]*

1. *Mac-gnimartha Finn* [Mac-ḡnímartha Fínn]. (Transactions Ossianic Society, vol. iv., pp. 288—302).\*†

2. Grammar. (O'Donovan's Grammar, parts i., ii., and iii.)\*

\* See List of Irish Books at end.

† Which is now being reprinted by the Gaelic Union.



3. A passage from a Celtic author for translation at sight.

4. Outlines of the history of Ireland from A.D. 1538 to 1800.

[*Honors Marks*, 240.]

1. *Imtheacht na Tromdhaimhe* (*poetry only.*)\* (Transactions Ossianic Society, vol. v.)

2. A passage from another Celtic poem for translation at sight.

3. A passage of English for translation into Celtic.

4. Questions requiring a more detailed knowledge of history during the reign of Elizabeth.

5. Celtic Literature. (O'Curry's "Lectures on the MS. Materials of Ancient Irish History." Lectures vii., viii., ix., xi., xii.)\*

#### NOTES ON THE PROGRAMME.

The Text-books mentioned within brackets are not prescribed nor even recommended ; they are introduced merely to indicate approximately the *amount of matter* in which the examination will be held.

Knowledge of the prescribed authors (*or pieces*) in Irish will be tested by questions in parsing, prosody, analysis, literature, history, and geography, arising naturally from the text. Passages will be set for translation.

The passages for translation at sight will be chosen of a style and character similar to those of the authors prescribed in the same grade ; except in the senior grade, where this limitation will not be observed.

In all grades a certain number of marks must be obtained on grammar questions in order to obtain a pass.

In all subjects marks may be deducted for gross blunders in English grammar or orthography.

In all grades, students whose marks on the pass part entitle them to pass, will obtain marks for any questions correctly answered in the honors part of the paper.

\* See List of Irish Books at end.

# LIST OF IRISH BOOKS.

SELECTED FOR THE INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION COURSE  
BY THE COMMISSIONERS OF INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.

And Sold by the Publishers to the GAELIC UNION.

## JUNIOR GRADE.

College Irish Grammar. By the Very Rev. Ulick J. Canon Bourke, P.P., M.R.I.A. New Edition (under the auspices of the Society for the Preservation of the Irish Language), fcap 8vo, cloth ...	£	s.	d.
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School Irish Grammar. By P. W. Joyce, LL.D., T.C.D., M.R.I.A. Fcap 8vo, cloth ...	0	1	0
——— Part I., in wrapper ...	0	0	6
Torúigheacht Dhiarmuda agus Ghrainne; or, the Pursuit of Diarmuid and Grainne, (Transactions of Ossianic Society, vol 3.) The work <i>complete</i> , edited with Translation, Notes, &c. by Standish Hayes O'Grady, 8vo, cloth, <i>net</i> ...	0	3	6
——— Part I. (pp. 40-120, Ossianic Society), published by the Society for the Preservation of the Irish Language, fcap 8vo ( <i>in the press</i> ).			

## MIDDLE GRADE.

Grammars, as above.			
Pursuit of Diarmuid and Grainne, as above (part 2, pp 120-194) Ossianic Society, vol 3, <i>net</i> ...	0	3	6
Title and Introduction to Mac Firbis' Book of Genealogies (1879). In O'Curry's "Lectures on M.S. Materials of Ancient Irish History." 1 vol, cloth ...	0	7	6
Imtheacht na Tromdhaimhe; or Proceedings of the Great Bardic Institution, (Transactions of Ossianic Society, vol 5). The work <i>complete</i> , edited with Translation, Notes, &c. by Professor Connellan, 8vo, cloth, <i>net</i> ...	0	3	6

## SENIOR GRADE.

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iation, Notes, &c. Gaelic Union Publications, (*in press.*)

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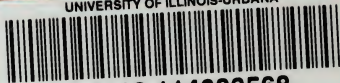
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